THE LIBERATOR 15 PUBLISHED WEEKLY, AT NO. 31, CORNHILL, BY

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SABBISON AND MNAPP. WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

TERMS. Two Dollars per annum, always payable IN

ADVANCE. 7 All enters and communications must be post therale is imperative, in order to shield us g frequent impositions of our enemies .inte, who wish their letters to betaken Part Office by us, will be careful to pay

1 An alvertisement making one square, or a gual length and breadth, will be inserted for \$1. One less than a square 75 ets.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

[From Zion's Herald.] FOREIGN INTERFERENCE.

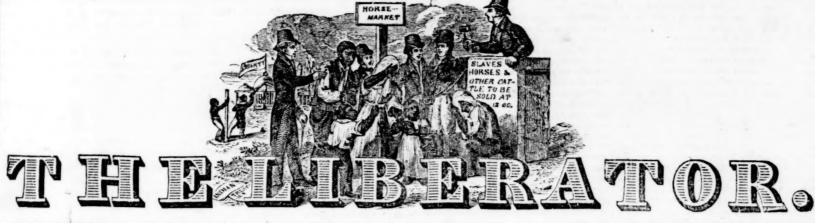
NO. 11. Ms. Epiron-The English gentleman, nose interference in the political and naand not simply I-stand forth as his If he has been particularly wit under my notice and reproof, let ank the ill-timed and officious culowith which, by ascribing to him 'all and 'all the virtues under heavis friends have endeavored to neutralthe 'releptless storm of popular inon, but the calm, deep-toned, dignibation of an insulted people. Afe repeated public proofs which some e ablest and noblest minds in our have given of their just sense of his ous career, it is to me a matter of have brought him forth, or by what as appeared. The genius, however,

opine, either that the eloquence of itals are his own.

interests the most immense, they say,

suggestion of the Garrison party in abolitionists uses the following exin regard to the formers of the Awe entreated our assistance: their is too few in proportion to the vast been occupied. country over which their labors distributed, and their financial retoo seanty, on an occasion which a has never yet regarded as one of , not to feel dismayed at the difficulty in gigantic undertaking. As not na-imericans enough could be found to set ystem' here at the north into fermenthese benevolent foreigners 'could ible to such an appeal' but eir first duties will be to give to att-Slavery cause all the assistance

prepared, in the third place, to as-Mr. Garrison did attain this British by a most recreant denunciation of rican people, the American Constiustrious patriots who founded it, for States, and New England in Fig. 18 to the state of th now to the shameful scene of all, where Mr. Garrison stood forth in what clear style he could proand that master 'agitator' Dan-



VOL. V.] OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD-OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND. NO. 13.

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.]

[SATURDAY, MARCH 28, 1835.

rangement,' the constitution of the United States. This doctrine of irresponsibility and recklessness of consequences, is thus stated by Rev. O. Scott, in his reply to my remarks

One unguarded expression, I believe, has drop wender, how my brief paragraphs i have brought him forth, or by what his the boy in the Eastern tabe, a mabbed the lamp and the grant general system of the Professor, as well as many that we must ascertain what is our duty." Indeed! By what system of theology, ethes, or logic, does the Professor support this position?"

Not by the British 'system of agitation,' terror upon his brow, and no thunder he sure, sir. And what consequences, of roice to neske me quail; for if it be disorganization and blood, this reckless docanatory rhetoric of his periods-so trine can prepare even a good man's mind with invective upon others, and so coolly to contemplate and justify, let the with enlogy upon himself-which following unhappy and unguarded expresequalled to the elo- sion,' in the same piece, by the same author, even of a Witherforce, give me painfully demonstrate. The italics and cap-

red interests the most immense, and orinciples lying at the foundar Union, and modifying even the of our national constitution are yet to this momentous charge, around did not, he dared and he passed on a satisfic one syllable of the same God who requires us to abolish is avery unless we are certain of preserving our political union. To test the pertinency of this suggestion, let us imagine some one whispering in the car of Paul—the same God who requires us to abolish idolates, also requires us to preserve the peace of Epheronic and the contract of the

The 'Circular Letter' of the for the Presidency of the United States.'

The readers of the Liberator are well aware with what a train of political 'nomi-Anti Slavery Society; 'these good nations' and 'political suggestions' marshalling the free blacks, its columns have

Through the whole train of this process, from the first striking of the compact at Exeter Hall, down to the last annunciation fratrum-have been 'one and indivisible.' dedicated the columns of the Liberator to anthems upon Mr. Thompson's virtues and talents; and in one of its latest numbers Mr. Thompson steps forth, eloquently commending it to patronage and 'pay. stands therefore the ostensible apostle of the English 'system of AGITATION;' and it redecide whether they are voluntarily to take

Wesleyan University, March 4, 1835. P. S .-- I am perfectly aware, Mr. Editor, loined with this same Mr. George of culogy, and it is only from a present pebrand her star-spangled banner In my former publication on Foreign Interfinance and protection of the most atrocious any ever exhibited on earth. Yes, I recognize compact, but with feelings of shame and indigion; and it will be held in everlasting infamy by

OF THE COLORED RACE,

The American Union for the relief and from ten different States. It was formed in consequence of extensive correspondence existing in this country is a thing respecting agandism, as to forget that this effort is only and conference among intelligent friends of which voices as of a legion are continually subordinate to our great end, the Relief and

Race in this country. Here, indeed, our fail.

regions it inhabits.

the friends of humanity and justice throughout the mand encerers of our country I took occaming a ten number of your paper to come on his a seems, thought proper to come or his, it seems, thought proper to come of the Christian world to first and mand his accuser. Mr. and the should are confined a glaing violation of all the precepts and injunctions of the gospel—such a savage war open a sixth part of the grand and quite mistakes his own predictation may be assured the quite mistakes his own predictation may be assured the quite mistakes his own predictation may be assured the quite mistakes his own predictation may be assured the quite mistakes his own predictation may be assured the quite mistakes his own predictation of the gospel—such a savage war open a sixth part of their whole population. It was not valid now. Still they persist in maintaining it. A sacred compact: A sacred compact: What then is wicked and ignominate the lights of the Chirch and the end of the successors, the report to come of the provided against the mand wonen of that race are should accuse the final came, two years ago, to this boundles—never, while the men and wonen of the research and wonen of the race are should accused. It never was as far south as a glaing violation of all the precepts and improvement of the Colered against the world. Who or what were the framewar of the mannity and justice throughout the world. Who or what were the content of the mannity and justice throughout the found and the firends of humanity and justice thereof where the provided against the mand where the Chirch and world to a yankee—to crowd three bad guesses. Race,' to the full extent of our designs, mand when the full extent of our designs, and the protection of the manciputed against the whole proposition. It was not valid move, still the men and wonen of that race are all the provided and opposite the substitution; I never myself owned a slave, while the men and wonen of the trace, while the men and wonen of the trace, while the men and wonen of the the friends of humanity and justice throughout the holder.' He here continues - pretty well relief and improvement of the Colored into a population of industrious freemen, the I am prepared to assert, in the fourth place, that the immediatists of this communication; I shall in my next that the immediatists of this communication; I shall in my next that the immediatists of this communication; I shall in my next that the immediatists of this communication; I shall in my next that the immediatists of this communication; I shall in my next that the immediatists of this communication; I shall in my next that the immediatists of this communication; I shall in my next that the immediatists of this communication; I shall in my next give Mr. Thompson's reply a more direct to conjecture that disunion will analysis.

D. D. W.

[From the Boston Recorder.]

AMERICAN UNION

FOR THE RELIEF AND IMPROVEMENT

OF THE COLORED RACE.

| Sponsible. Pardon the unintended prolixity of this communication; I shall in my next that the immediatists of this communication; I shall in my next give Mr. Thompson's reply a more direct or such undertake to an not our great end; for if the legal forms of slavery were to cease throughout the United of legislative action for the abolition of slavery were to cease throughout the United of legislative action for the abolition of slavery were to cease throughout the United of legislative action for the abolition of slavery were to cease throughout the United of legislative action for the abolition of slavery were to cease throughout the United of legislative action for the abolition of slavery were to cease throughout the United of legislative action for the abolition of slavery were to cease throughout the United of legislative action for the abolition of slavery were to cease throughout the United of legislative action for the abolition of slavery were to cease throughout the United of legislative action for the abolition of slavery were to cease throughout the United of legislative action for the abolition of slavery were to cease throughout the united at the outset, a system or scheme of legislative action for the abolition of slavery were to cease throughout the united which we cannot begin to operate: much ing tendencies, and the dangers of that sys- pel, there are benevolent, active, and influ-Exposition of the object and plans of the can be done for the relief and improvement tem, their political wisdom, guided by the ential individuals, who, it is believed, are 'American Union for the relief and improvement of the Colored Race:' Addressed by the Executive Committee to the Pubeffect the abolition of slavery are only in

'Merican Union for the relief and improvement of the Colored Race:' Addresselsewhere, while the measures necessary to effect the abolition of slavery are only in

'Where there is a well, there is a way.'

'Addresselsewhere, while the measures necessary to effect the abolition of slavery are only in

'Where there is a well, there is a way.'

'Addresselsewhere, while the measures necessary to effect the abolition of slavery are only in

'Where there is a well, there is a way.' progress. We seek it, as that which is essential to the full attainment of our object. While pursuing thus the effort to enlight taking sides in the unfortunate and disassential to the full attainment of our object. If improvement of the Colored Race, was We seek it, as that which must necessarily evils of slavery, we hope not to be betrayed formed on the 14th day of January, 1835, go along with the relief and improvement of into a hostility towards slaveholders, which by a Convention of more than one hundred the Colored Race, here and in all other shall cat out the spirit of philanthropy in

in the same God who requires us conducted by the distinction—in the elast firty cars, the titler does not control, that there does exist a foreign Society of the best that there does exist a foreign Society of the best that there does exist a foreign Society of the best that there does exist a foreign Society of the state of the comparation of the continuous propose is, to maintain of particular effort was set on the state of the engine and saving influences of the Christian of the relation of our colored brethren down as pagans, no more affected by the population, is essential to the mejesty and dignity of national character, may essential to the mejesty and genium as pagans, no more affected by the population, is essential to the mejesty and dignity of national character, may essential to the mejesty and genium as pagans, no more affected by the population, is essential to the mejesty and dignity of national character, may essential to the mejesty and genium as pagans, no more affected by the population, is essential to the mejesty and dignity of national character, may essential to the mejesty and genium as pagans, no more affected by the population, is essential to the mejesty and dignity of national character, may essential to the mejesty and genium as pagans, no more affected by the population, is essential to the mejesty and dignity of national character, may essential to the mejesty and genium as pagans, no more affected by the population, is essential to the mejesty and genium. The claims of our colored brethren does the third that the claims of our colored brethren dignity of national character, may essential to the mejesty and genium. The claims of the claims of our colored brethren does the third that the claims of our colored brethren dignity of national character, may essential to the mejesty and genium. The claim of the claims of our colored brethren dignity of national character, may

continually. Here are to be achieved, if at all, our greatest and most desired successes. we are pledged to resist. Thousands will more vigorous, more national, more united, Yet we are not to forget that the colored admit that slavery is wrong, who yet - strange and therefore more powerful public sented and wretched, though most interesting slavery as it exists in this country ought to land for the slave and for the freeman of the race of men; and that the moral, intellect- be abandoned. In other words, admitting slaves' unhappy lineage. We commence gions it inhabits.

they acknowledge it. Show them that the which that success may reasonably inspire.

The full attainment of our object will employment of slave labor in the cultivation 2. Nor is our Union formed with the deinclude the abrogation of all those laws of the soil, or in any of the operations of sign of opposition to any efforts previously productive industry, is a wretched and wasteple of color, or which exclude them from a ful contrivance, at war with all the improve-selves American, and professedly seeking mains simply for the American people to bers of society. It will include the conver- that the subjection of one sixth part of our er of these do we place ourselves in opposision of this great mass of operatives, whose people to arbitrary power, the government tion. So far as our views of justice and bethe infliction, or calmly to decline its obtru-labor is now for the most part compulsory, sion as 'an infamous and impertinent For-and therefore far less profitable than it ought to be, into willing, intelligent, provident, and pre-eminently dependent on the unarmed both, for the attainment of objects common self-directing laborers, whose labor shall be administration of universally venerated law; to them and to us. at once cheaper to the capitalist, more pro- they acknowledge the anomaly and the perductive of comforts to themselves, and more il. But, with all these admissions, they main- its Auxiliaries, is planting colonies of color-

entlemen, assembled in the city of Boston, countries.

With this view, and because the slavery to become so inflamed with the zeal of propwhich the effort has its origin; we hope not the Colored Race, and in the devout hope of contributing something to that great design in which all truly Christian enterprises unite and center, the design of healing the miseres of a miserable world, and establishing Society, to use our exertions to convince all society. very where and in every heart, the king our countrymen 'that slavery, as it exists in country or in other lands,-to do them good

The constitution of our Union does not and what it is in contrast with that state of And though of late that feeling has been onfine our views or efforts to the Colored society in which all are free-then we must perhaps less efficacious, in consequence of contentions among the friends of the colored energies are to be employed first and most There is another and more obstinate error man, it is not unreasonable to hope that even

The American Colonization Society, with

that Mr. Garrison can scarce commit a per-purchase the support of England; being an established of the Commonwealth. It will in-sonal slander on any man, save in the shape valuable to the Commonwealth. It will in-sonal slander on any man, save in the shape valuable to the Commonwealth. It will in-sonal slander on any man, save in the shape valuable to the Commonwealth. It will in-sonal slander on any man, save in the shape valuable to the Commonwealth. It will in-sonal slander on any man, save in the shape valuable to the Commonwealth. It will in-sonal slander on any man, save in the shape valuable to the Commonwealth. It will in-sonal slander on any man, save in the shape valuable to the Commonwealth. It will in-sonal slander on any man, save in the shape valuable to the commonwealth. It will in-sonal slander on any man, save in the shape valuable to the commonwealth. It will in-the difficulties the support of England; civilization, of good government, and of that the difficulties in the way of its aboli- we see nothing hostile to the relief and eleculiarity of circumstances that I permit my- Christianity, into free and effectual contact tion or mitigation are insuperable; that, vation of the Colored Race in this country; nell (I quote words used on the self to notice any personal allusion of his. with that great portion of our population, dreadful and deadly as the evil is, it is less but on the contrary, much if we mistake not, which, now, these influences either do not than the evils which would infallibly be in- which tends to elevate their social and moral I know that there is much declamation about the strength say that there is much declamation about the strength say of the compact which was formed became the first of the compact which was formed became the strength say of the compact which was formed became the strength say of the compact which was formed became the strength say of the compact which was formed became the strength say of the compact which was formed became the strength say of the compact which was formed became the strength say of the compact which was formed became the strength say of the compact which was formed became the strength say of the compact which was formed became the strength say of the compact which was formed became the strength say of the compact which was formed became the strength say of the compact which was formed became the strength say of the compact which was formed became the strength say of the strengt

children. Nor, on the other hand, do we conceive that, by any benevolent and reascaable mind, our undertaking can be regarded as hostile or rival to that.

The American Anti-Slavery Society is seeking, as its end, the abolition of Slavery, an , as a means to that end, the improve-ment and social elevation of the free people o' color. Our enterprise, surely, is not hosthe to the object proposed by that Society. The relief and improvement of the Colored Race cannot be put in opposition to the abo-I tion of Slavery. They, indeed, of the Ant -Slavery Society, regard our end as in order to theirs; and we regard their end as in order to ours. But between their view and ours, there is no essential repugnance; the effectual abolition of Stavery, and the thorough improvement of the Colored Race, are, at the first glance, perceived to be not only inseparable, but mutually dependent. may pursue our end in our way, and they may pursue their end in their way, without any necessary collision. On their scheme of operations and the agencies which they employ, it is not for us, as a Society, to pronounce an opinion. We only say here, that we design neither to oppose them, nor to rival them; and that, so far as they can suceed either in elevating the free people of color, or in promoting an intelligent and in-tense disapprobation of Slavery and of all who uphold it, we shall rejoice in their success as in our own.

3. It has seemed to us a sufficient reason for the movement we are attempting, that there is, on the part of American Christians and philanthropists, a great amount of kind feeling towards the Colored Race, which has not yet been sufficiently brought into action. Thousands among the best men in the land, -whether wisely or not, we attempt not to decide-stand aloof from the operations of rea, chiefly, not to say solely, because of we can call forth and embody this as vet unorganized benevolence towards the people of color-if we can do any thing towards pointing out a field of combined action for this object, into which these contentions need not be carried,-the intelligent and benevolent public will not be slow to justify

is some files of the colored experiments. The effects are now every overwhelming the form which means are no very infallible judges, as well is first more probable, that absorbed shaves, in whose become glows that agriculture of the colored shaves, in whose become glows that the steps of the dead of shaves are now every infallible judges, as well perhaps, that my attention has a well perhaps, that my attention has a well-perhaps first the poor degraded shaves, in whose become glows that the steps of the colored shaves, in whose become glows that the steps of the colored shaves, in whose become glows that the steps of the colored shaves, in whose become glows that the steps of the colored shaves, in whose become glows that the step spin which animated our fadhers in their straight to the steps of the colored shaves, in whose become glows that the standard independence, when they were in the poor shave conducting the great restorer from the oppression of final points are not very infallible in the conduction of the colored shaves, in which there is neither Barbarian to the United States, is wrong, and ought to be abandenced. There are moralists in our country win the standard, and extablishing for the colorization Society are country or in the relation of the Colored shaves, in which there is neither Barbarian to the United States, is wrong, and ought to be abandenced. There are moralists in our country win the standard, and in the common Savier and Lord, the great restorer from the oppression of malignant powers, and a which there is neither Barbarian to the United States is not wrong; that the common Savier and Lord, the great restorer from the oppression of malignant powers, and other coporation that, for moral corruption, the great deliverer. There are political economists in America, who maintain that slavery is not wrong, and ought to be abandenced. There are moralists in our country of in the full them, north or south, in this of the colored them, both the can be defined them, north or south, in this of th The efforts of the Colonization Society are of slaves continuing in bondage. To us,

1. We do not overlook the efforts which
and, if we have not altogether misjudged, to time, within the boundaries of our own country, not fewer than 2,500,000 souls. A greater part of these are destitute of intellectual cultivation, of habits of voluntary industry, and of a knowledge of the arts of irresponsible power, argue that such slavery civilization. Multitudes may also be set as oppresses more than two millions of our ing that, till our particular effort was set on in the slaveholding states is awaking to the

country 'a system of this country 'a system of characteristic and the policy, under the understanding, Political Action.'

Historica, who which time it is hoped that we applied action.'

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Historica who was well all the provided prediction and logalishes centery which the was part to the policy, under the understanding, Political Action.'

Historica who was well all the policy, under the understanding, Political Action.'

Historica who was a political action and logalishes centry with the compeled to see it. This was heaving rights; and the combined action which we was having rights; and their conditions to the policy political action.'

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Historica was a stance of the compeled to see it. This was the propriet of the matter, and the conditions and the conditions, and the increase of the political, the compeled to see it. This was the propriet of the work, with the conditions of the shall be compeled to the policy, and the increase of the policy, and the conditions and the Territory and the propriet action to the propriet action to the propriet action to the mand the efficient sympathy of all who last this 'system' has been fastened this country with the concurrence and the co guardian angel of Slavery; nor any tendency to prevent either individual or general emuncipation; but rather an indication that the clastic spirit of Christian enterprise, which seeks the conversion of every creature, is beginning to develope itself, even amid the many opposing influences inseparably from the social constitution of these people in this country are part of a depress- as the statement seems-do not admit that ment, than has ever yet spoken out in this States; and a proof that, in the districts where these efforts are begun, the slave is beginging to be regarded not merely as a of 'Political Action' in the Liberator, Mr. ual and political elevation of that race, in any one quarter of the world, is likely to be admit that the evil can be remedied. Show forts which have been already made in the accelerated by its elevation or retarded by them that the system violates, and seeks to same cause, and without disparaging either the improvement of the slave's condition is From the earliest period, Mr. Garrison has its continued depression in whatever other efface, God's image in the nature of man; the success of those efforts, or the hopes a matter of necessary economy on the part of his master; and a ground of hope that one improvement will lead to another, and one manifestation of kindness towards the enslaved will beget another, and that thus masters and slaves will be preparing forthat participation in those privileges which ought ments of progressive civilization; they ac- in different ways the elevation of the colorto be the equal inheritance of all the mem- knowledge that it is even so. Show them ed man, are already in the field. To neith- peaceful abolition of their existing relation, and the substitution of other relations, less at war with the theory of republican institutions, less offensive to the common conscience of mankind, and less malignant in their influence on the character and interests of the parties. Now, is it not practicable for the benevolent and Christian public in the United States generally, to co-operate in some way with those individuals and associations, who, in the midst of Slavery, are thus seeking the welfare of the slaves? it not practicable, by argument and by Christian kindness, to subdue epposition and passion, and to spread a system of religious inthe mark of infamy.' I ground myself the fact, that Mr. Garrison did write have preached emancipations to be published in the Lendon to oppressed Ireland, what sert of treation throughout the slaveholding portion and that the standing. Against all those unequal laws of the country? Ought not the whole country? struction throughout the slaveholding portion try to be made acquainted with all that is the interpretation of the passages equally vivid, are corespondent to the pass done, as well as with all that is not done, for any other topic, do we not find occasion here, and scope, for the action of a new Associa-

But the question will be raised in every quarter, what measure does this Union pro-nose for the promotion of its great object? How is it to operate for the Relief and Improvement of the Colored Race? aware that in the answer to this question

er ways of advancing upon our object may be offered to our view; but at present, our scheme of operations includes especially

ed and systematic local efforts for the iming can question. Everywhere, these peo-They suffer, often, habits of unthriftiness. ductive employment. In many places, they suffer because to other demoralizing influacquiring those elements of knowledge, which are essential to their usefulness and happiness in this, or in any other country.

An association which shall be the recognized and active patron of the people of color, which shall help them by seconding and guiding their efforts to help themselves, which shall supply pecuniary assistance so far as it shall be needed for the sick and helpless among them, which shall carefully seek to stimulate their charity towards each other in circumstances of distress, and which, in brief, shall do for them whatever is demanded by an enlightened and considerate benevolence,-ought to exist in every place in which the people of color are sufficiently numerous to constitute a class. Among the particular modes of doing good belonging to the province of such Associations, the fol-

lowing deserve to be here enumerated. Religious instruction, by affectionate, discreet and faithful teachers, should be provided for the colored people, in such forms as may be best suited to their wants. Wherever they are sufficiently numerous to form n religious congregation by themselves, they ordinarily prefer to do so; and, if we mistake not, the obvious advantages of such an arrangement, when practicable, are more

than the disadvantages.

2. Schools should be provided, in which every colored child shall be enabled to acquire as good an education, as is due by birthright to the other inhabitants of this country, In those States in which common schools are established by law and at the public expense, the colored child has the same right to education with the children of white pa-But even in those States, there is vigilant friends, the colored people will be d of their rights as established law. Under the pretence of putting them ter and happiness of both. into separate schools, they are sometimes excluded from the well taught and munificently supported public schools, and are placed under the care of less competent teachers, who are employed only for a small portion of the year. Where there are no public schools, the necessity of associated penevolent action is obviously still more im-

The colored people everywhere need aid in bringing up their children to respectable and regular employments. The greatest temporal benefit which can be conferred on a colored boy in this country is, to give him a good trade. How few are the colored mechanics who do not find constant occupathemselves and their families. And yet how learning any mechanic art.

4. To improve either the condition or the character of the colored people, they must be taught the habit of saving and accumulation. Property is worth as much to a colored man, as it is to a white man; and property in the hands of an intelligent and honest colored man, is worth as much to the a colored man to lay by something from his daily earnings by extra effort and self-denial; and he is already more of a man, both in his own eyes and in the eyes of the community. In no one way, then, can the friends of these people do them good more directly and efficiently, than by enabling them to make a safe, and if possible, lucrative deposite of their savings. Where there is a Savings' Bank, they should be kindly incited the there is none, some substitute should be pro-

In proposing these efforts, we do not demand that associations instituted in accordance with our suggestions shall be in name or form auxiliary to this Union, or shall be considered at all as adopting any principles ascribed to us, or abjuring any principles ized, that the good may be done, and that in the doing of it, there may be a union of ben eficent hands and philanthropic minds, without reference to questions that pertain to other branches of the great enterprise for the deliverance of our country from its crimes and perils, and for the redemption of the African race. Surely, there need be no disof the colored people, can unite in the prin-

are involved, essentially, all the metits of we have opportunity, in bringing forward ing to look the system in the face, and to our enterprise; and that it were unreasonable to ask any to co-operate with us, till we have clearly announced what we propose to have clearly announced what we have clearly announced what we have clearly announced when the clearly announced what we have clearly announced when the clear have clearly announced when the clea do. And therefore we desire to exhibit Relief and Improvement of the Colored They deceive themselves with the idea that, without reserve, what, with a humble reliwithout reserve, what, with a number left that the state of the guidance and favor of him to Happily for our object, there are institutions colored man is as well off, as his nature and whom every good work belongs, we shall endeavor to perform.

Respecting the propriety, or expediency,

Tapphy for our object, there are institutions the interests of society will allow. They
deavor to perform.

Respecting the propriety, or expediency,

Tapphy for our object, there are institutions the interests of society will allow. They
deceive themselves with the terrific fancy,

branches of a liberal and finished education.

Very the area of the colored pupil the interests of society will allow. They
the interests of society will be allowed by the interests of the interests of society will be allowed by the interests of society will be allowed by the interests of society will be allowed by the interest of the interests of society will be allowed by the interest of the interest of the interest of the i or even the duty of political action for the relief of the oppressed people of color, we proving these advantages, is far less than have here nothing to say. Be it that such might be expected. Educated men of color the mountains, which loosens the poise action is deemed necessary by others, we are needed, not only to co-operate in proshall not attempt to interfere with, or to su- moting the intellectual and moral elevation instantaneous ruin. By such delusions and persede, the efforts which they may choose of their kindred in this country, but to suspersede, the efforts which they may choose to make in this way. The work of excitenate, of popular agitation, of political combination and influence, we leave to others; not as condemning the exercise of one of their kindred in this country, but to sustain a most important agency in the yet taining slavery. But cannot their delusions, unconquerable as they may be by reasonings elevating the Colored Race throughout the priori, be dispelled by the presentation of facts? Can they resist the appeal to their now either emancipated, or passing through the present and to the common judgment of manifest and most important agency in the yet taining slavery. But cannot their delusions, unconquerable as they may be by reasonings elevating the Colored Race throughout the priori, be dispelled by the presentation of facts? Can they resist the appeal to their own judgment and to the common judgment citizenship, but simply because we think the process of emancipation, might receive of mankind, which would be made that we, as a society, can prosecute our object most effectually by keeping away from this country than from any other. In Hayti, colored men from the United States, ists under their legislation? Can they re-On the contrary, our attention will be di- well furnished with science, political, me- sist, when all the effects of that system on rected to the following humbler departments chanical, or physical, or otherwise well pre- their prosperity as states and as individuals, of effort. In the progress of our work, oth- pared to aid in forming and developing the shall have been made manifest, not by angry mind of an infant nation, would find a ready disputation, but as by the steady and cauwelcome, and an ample and honorable field tious researches of science? Can they reof usefulness. Africa, too, must be explor- sist, when vigorous conclusions from ed, its resources searched out, its scientific widest induction and the most careful analthese particulars.

I. We invite the attention of all the treasures brought to light, by scientific travysis of facts, shall have shown what the friends of this cause, to the duty of combin- ellers of African blood and constitution. The abolition of slavery is, and by what processprovement of the people of color in all our acquainted with the gospel, and with the cities and larger towns. In the cities of sciences and arts of Christendom, by teacheven the most northern States, there are ers of their own race and complexion. The large and compact masses of this sort of colonies there must, for a season, receive their portant to every department of our great enpopulation. The propriety of efforts for the leading and enlightened minds, their politici- terprize. The question how to accomplish ple suffer under many embarrassments and country. Yet, for all these great purposes, and in every other country, in which they mpositions. To a lamentable extent, they how few colored youth are at this moment are a distinct and depressed class ;-and the earnestly for some way in which we may and rapidly over the dark realms of Africa, cannot be doubted that diligent inquiry may of our knowledge, can be answered only in suffer because to other demoralizing influ-ences is added the absence of suitable re-men of color, fit to be educated, whose edu-to be done, and which there is an obvious

Colored Race, and a full illustration of all most advantage, and to search out every The efforts which have been made here- the influences which conspire to depress fact that can throw light on the path of our tofore, and which are still prosecuted in them in this country and elsewhere, will be philanthropy. This is our method of promuny places, are, on the whole, undoubted more powerful than perhaps anything else, ceeding. We ask the co-operation of all to in forming that enlightened and decided whom our views commend themselves as fore, to spare no pains, and no reasonable any joint action with a system so deliberate. expense, in the work of investigating, and collating, and publishing to the world in the of proceeding, the co-operation of the proform of clear statements and undeniable de-

> 1. THE FREE PEOPLE OF COLOR IN THIS COUNTRY. (a) Their number, and the number of fam-

ilies, in each state and district. (b) Their legal privileges and disabilities, under the legislation of the several States

and of Congress. (c) Their employments:—from what emloyments they are excluded by law or by

ublic prejudice.

(d) Their opportunities for acquiring snowledge:-the number and character of the schools open to them; the number of pupils; the number of children who have

means of instruction. (e) The amount of property owned by ese people in the several States;-how much, in proportion to their numbers, as compared with other classes of people.

(f) Their increase, and its causes;—how such of it in each State is natural, and how

much is by emancipation or immigration. 2. SLAVERY AND THE SLAVE TRADE.

(a.) The legislation and jurisprudence of always danger that without the patronage of ry; and the practical operation of the laws the protection of the Slave, and the charac-

(b.) The economy of Slavery,-or its influence in the production, distribution and consumption of wealth.

(c.) The commerce in Slaves, as carried are transported from one part of the country to another; -which are the exporting States, and to what amount ;- which the purchasing States and territories, and to what amount, and for what uses ;-who are the carriers; -what restraints upon this commerce in the laws; -what the bearings of it, on the wealth, safety, and character of

the parties. (d.) The means of instruction and improvement enjoyed by the slaves, as compartion, or who do not provide respectably for ed with those enjoyed by the laboring class in other countries, and especially under the few colored boys have the opportunity of despotic governments:-Their actual improvement,-how far they have ceased to be barbarians and pagans.

3. THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY.

(a.) The causes, political, commercial and brought about or necessitated the extinction

commonwealth, as if he were white. Teach at different periods, and under different a remedy? governments, and their comparative adaptedness to the legitimate end of abolition.

(c.) The effect of abolition on property what bearing it has had on the value of real estate and of other kinds of wealth in different states of society ;-and how this illustrates the reasonableness and extent of the master's alleged right to compensation.

(d.) The results of abolition, as affecting ondition of the emancipated population to avail themselves of its advantages. Where and the general welfare of society :- the actual condition of the Colored Race where they have been emancipated, and the influences that modify that condition.

The results of such investigations, we conceive, will not only afford the most convincing demonstration that slavery is wrong and ought to be abandoned, but will throw a strong light on all the difficult and perascribed to others, in relation to other topics. plexing questions connected with the sub-We only ask that such efforts may be organ-ject. And the publication of the facts and principles thus ascertained beyond the possibility of denial, may be made effectual in bringing the public mind, not only of the free States, but of the whole country, to that position in which there shall be but one opinion of the morality of slavery, and of that no clamor from earth or hell shall drive its relations to public and private interest, us from our purpose. We go forward, lookand of the duty both of legislatures and of sention respecting the usefulness of such individual citizens. Our fellow-citizens of and strength, for patience and success. The efforts. Surely, all who desire the welfare the Southern States are not insensible to the work is his, and his shall be the victory. estimation in which they may be held by the ciple, that one way to obtain for that class of enlightened and deliberate public sentiment our population a more advantageous station of the country and of the world. Nor are in society, and a progressive diminution of they, as a community, incapable of being their burthens, is by leading them to improve moved by truth, even in relation to slavery. to the utmost the privileges which are actu- They sustain slavery, and insist en its perally within their reach.

II. We propose to use our exertions, as selves. They deceive themselves by refus-

Nor will these investigations throw light on slavery alone. We regard them as imall the facts respecting the condition of the every quarter, what else can be done to state of the public mind, which must be ev- just, and the patience of those who think erywhere formed in order to their complete their own views too enlightened for further relief and elevation. We propose, there- illumination, and too thorough to admit of In particular do we ask, for this method

fessed followers of Christ in the slaveholdductions, all the facts that can be ascertain- ing States. We would not charge them ed in relation to such heads of inquiry as with a total neglect of their duties to the the following:

Colored Race. We appreciate the difficulties of their position. We rejoice to know that the claims of the slaves on Christian sympathy and Christian beneficence, are reiving more and more of their attention. But we cannot refrain from asking them, in the name of their Master and ours, whether they are now doing, whether they have as yet dared to think of doing, all they ought to do for the degraded and perishing population which swarms around them. Is it enough, merely to arrange, for these enslaved millions, a system of oral instruction in religion, and to leave them from generation to generation, without the power of reading the Scriptures, and subject to all the corrupting and brutalizing influences of slavery? Not that such a system is to be condemned as no better than total neglect, or as a compromise with oppression;—but is it enough? Ought it to satisfy the philanthropy of those, whose spirit is the spirit of Christ? We make no appeal here to politicians, to stateseach State and territory in respect to slavepreached to the poor, is 'deliverance to the captives, and the opening of the prison-doors to them that are bound.' We appeal to them, as to men who believe that the coloron within the United States; -how many whom Christ died.' We appeal to them, as ed man and the slave is their 'brother, for to men who believe that the time is at hand when, under the universal dominion of the blessed and only potentate, every fetter shall be broken, and all mankind shall be one family, rejoicing in 'the liberty of the sons of God.' We appeal to them, as to men who confess their obligations to do all in their power, at every hazard, and at the expense of every self-denial, to bring about the fulfilment of that inspiring hope. And we ask them, as in the name of all the hopes of bleeding humanity, -as in the name of all name of the Lord who bought them,-Are you doing all that you ought to do, for the alleviation, for the removal, of the systematized oppression that grinds in the dust the millions of your colored brethren? A Sunday-school for the slave is well--A catechism for the slave, to be learned even by the laborious process of Rogers, for permission to go into his house; aral teaching, is well-a chapel and a preach- but was informed very explicitly by him, that is demanded by the law of love? Who will form to any agent of the Anti-Slavery Socidelade himself with the notion that this is righting all the wrongs of the colored man?

> not to left the other undone?" Shall we be told by Christian men, that all this is no concern of ours? Away with such folly! All this is our concern. All the darkness, all the misery, all the wicked-stitution, which entitles that society 'the ness that fills the earth is our concern. Not American Union for the relief and improvehath made of one blood all nations,' and hoping in that Saviour who gave himself a ransom for all, we are bound to care and to labor for the relief of these degraded millions; and not for their relief only, but for ter, forgotten his first love. He has much their complete elevation, and their investiture with all the dignities of manhood.

> ing to the Author of all good for wisdom in Townsend, I had much conversation with

DANIEL NOYES, B. B. EDWARDS, E. A. ANDREWS CHARLES SCUDDER, HENRY EDWARDS, JOSEPH TRACY SAMUEL M. WORCESTER. Boston, March 16, 1835.

COMMUNICATIONS.

GROTON, March 17, 1835. Dear Brother Garrison :-Though I cannot communicate intelli-

ence of much interest, I have seated myself to give you some account of the commencement of my labors in this county, for else than an enemy of abolition; for 'he that Mr. Garrison : the promotion of the good cause. After is not for us, is against us.' parting from you in Boston, I took the Fra- I must not omit to mention here, that the ningham stage as far as East Sudbury, from Union men all contend, that there is no difwhich place I walked about four miles, in a ference in principle between them and us; driving snow-storm, to the house of a friend between their Society and ours. They say n Sudbury, an Abolitionist, staunch and that in calling slavery 'wrong,' they mean true, who received me with a cordial welome, and entertained me with genuine old respect. The only difference, they assert, vidual whatever. He is however, fully awate, it Massachusetts hospitality, while I remained is in reference to the measures of the two many will take umbrage at his statements; but in the town. My arrival was on Saturday Societies. It seems to me, however, that evening, and on the next morning, notwith- those men who contend that the framers of tanding the very unfavorable appearance of the Union Constitution, by the word 'wrong' the weather, it was resolved that an attempt mean 'sin,' would do well to remember a reshould be made in the evening, to address mark of Mr. J. Abbott's at their Convention : the people on the subject of slavery, and a 'The question is not what the committee notice was accordingly prepared and handed meant to express by the words, but what do to the clergyman, to be read from the pulpit. the words themselves express.' Though an opposer of the Anti-Slavery Society, this gentleman does not carry his hos- in Mr. Roger's meeting-house on Sunday tility so far as to refuse to read such notices, evening, arrangements were at length made so that we found no difficulty in giving in- that I should speak in his vestry on Wednesnative tribes of that continent must be made es it may be most safely and happily accom- formation to the people, that the 'delicate day evening. I returned to Groton on Monsubject' would be discoursed upon at early day, and in the evening addressed a small candle-light; nor, as it proved, did we find assembly in the meeting-house of the Orany difficulty in assembling a very respecta- thodox Society, the Baptist clergyman taking ble audience, at the appointed time, to listen part in the exercises. The roads were eximprovement of their condition and charac- ans and jurists, their teachers, their physicians, most entirely not only the relief of the Col- to the discourse. The going was very bad, cessively muddy, which was doubtless the ter, none but the hard-hearted and unbelieve their Christian ministers, chiefly if not exclusive their chiefly in the exclusive th sively, from among the colored people of this of unrighteous laws, but their elevation here, which was partly thawed, and the weather slavery sentiments have taken strong hold was by no means the most pleasant; yet a here. A flourishing Society exists-includsuffer from their own ignorance, and from in a course of training! We shall seek question how to pour light most effectually collection somewhat larger than had been ing male and female—nearly 200 members, present at either the morning or afternoon I am told; and some of the most prominent from the want of regular and regularly pro- co-operate in supplying this deficiency. It -are questions which, in the existing state service, was gathered at an early hour, and Abolitionists of the county reside here. listened with fixed and silent attention, to an address nearly one hour and three quar- through your columns my gratitude to the ligious instruction. Multitudes of their cation shall act with incalculable power on way of doing; and in our view, the wisest ters in length, in which the sound doctrines gentlemen whose hospitality was freely exchildren have not adequate opportunities of the destinies of their race.

The destinies of their race. method is, to begin with doing these things, and uncompromising principles of the Anti- tended to me in Townsend, as well as in this without dilution to please delicate ears, or Your brother in the cause of the oppressed, to avoid giving offence to the sensitive feelings of the apologists for man-stealing.

Whether the plain truths I uttered, gave more satisfaction or offence, I leave you to infer from the fact, that I was urgently requested to visit Sudbury again as soon as possible, and speak upon the subject-a request with which of course I readily promised compliance.

We have nowhere any warmer friends of our righteous cause, than can be found in Sudbury. They are not very numerous, but they are firm and devoted. The females their own sense of right,) than was derived riends in other places, they organized a So-(at their first meeting I think there were less than a dozen.) and raised eleven dollars had one public address-and before my arrival, only one. It was given by Mr. Woodbury of Acton. The men have formed a negro posseses the same innate powers and facul-Society, of about thirty members, and are ties as the white man, but few very few will believe men, to men of merely worldly views, to men who can conceive of no higher and hother men who can conceive of no higher and hother men who can conceive of no higher and hother men who can conceive of no higher and hother measures to raise something to aid the assertion. And hence to the great mass of the men who can conceive of no higher and hother men who can conceive of no higher and hother men who can conceive of no higher and hother measures to raise something to aid the sasterior. making up the salary of Mr. May. The feurv.

> amiable family of my kind entertainer-to el and ignorant prejudice; but, what is the fact? whom my warmest thanks are due, for their Go to Philadelphia, visit the African Church in Fifth kindness to me while with them.

At Acton, I had the pleasure of an interafter which I proceeded to Groton, where I arrived late in the afternoon, and remained versing with several of the principal inhabiplied to the clergyman of that society, Mr. er for the slave is well; but is this all that he wished not to give countenance in any ety-and that therefore he should not give Whose conscience does not tell him, as if me the permission I asked. Mr. Rogers, anticipating the decision of the final Judge, you will recollect, was an active member of has he, any more than his brethren of the deal of laborious argument. 'new organization,' by uniting with the latinfluence among his people, and consequentlife with all the advantages of education, and all spirit. They supposed they were natal confer-Upon that labor we enter, trusting in God are friendly to the Union, and opposed to piness on the paths of others; coming upon the the the Anti-Slavery Society. During my stay him and his people, which, could I here detail it, would I think convey some instruction ments of life. I know there are many who look to those who are uninformed as to the senti- with a great deal of ill-will upon all indications of ments and feelings of the Union men, but I the moral and intellectual improvement of the colhave room only to say, that all I saw and ored race. They revolt at the thought, that such

With but one or two exceptions, I found the were found only among the cruel oppressors of members and advocates of the new organi- South! zation, also advocates of the Colonization zation, also advocates of the Corefused to neglect to find out the friends of the cause here, the be considered as either Colonizationist or are highly respectable, and hospitable. Abolitionist, but claimed to be a fence man -which you know, means practically little

whom amende

Though I was unable to obtain a hearing

Permit me before closing, to express With ardent affection.

C. C. BURLEIGH.

. One great objection is our 'harsh language,' but never have we used harsher language—never I be-lieve have you—whose name has become almost an-other word in the mouths of your opposers for harshness and severity-never have even you, used more severe language than was applied in conversation, (by some of these very objectors,) to the Anti-Slavery Society, True, it was said at the same time, that such language would not have been used in a

PHILADELPHIA, March 6, 1835.

To the Editor of the Liberator:

DEAR SIR,—To those who have only seen the olored man in the depths of his ignorance and degfirst moved in its favor, though they had radation it appears almost incredible that he who never heard an address on the subject, and wears a dark skin can possess the attributes of intelhad little other stimulus to action, (beside ligence and genius and taste. To those who have always associated with a sable complexion all that ers, and his uniform Christian spirit, wen me is odious and hateful, miserable and hopeless, the from a copy or two of the Liberator, and an idea that such unfortunately colored beings can be lectures was highly favorable to the cause occasional pamphlet sent among them by raised to a condition of comfort and respectability, seems a benevolent chimera; a thing to be desired, ciety which now numbers about 50 members, but not expected. The fact that they can be, contradicts all their experience, and like the Eastern monarch who was assured that water might by the action of frost be converted into a substance capawhich they transmitted to the Secretary of ble of bearing the greatest weight, they will not bethe Boston Female Anti-Slavery Society, to lieve what they have never seen done. The prejube paid over to the treasury of the Massa- dice which operates so cruelly on the colored people chusetts A. S. Society. They have since is greatly strengthened by the mistaken belief that they cannot be elevated. We may declare that this can be done, yet the

public mind is incredulous. We may assert that the

the Mass. Society-particularly to assist in people our efforts are regarded as a vain attempt to effect that which in the nature of things never can ry; and the practical operation of the laws as affecting the power of the master, and ship is in heaven, who have identified them. ship is in heaven, who have identified themsuits, he is but an animal, or at best, but a connect-On the following day, I parted from the ing link between man and the brute; so reasons crustreet, look around on its audience, hear its minister as he proclaims (though a black man) with elo- to the meeting of the Convention at Boston quence and power the truths of the blessed gospel; riew with the excellent minister, our true- listen to the sweet tones of its organ, or the sweeter hearted abolitionist brother, Mr. Woodbury; tones of its entire congregation, see countenances brethren who were present, and the reception after which I proceeded to Gratan, where I beaming with intelligence, radiant with hope; look rious periodicals containing accounts of its on faces impressed with all the dignity of man, and (in consequence of the storm which continflushed with all the hopes of the Christian; if a ued through Tuesday) till Wednesday morn- nounced by Spurzheim himself, models of exceling, under the hospitable roof of another lence, both in moral and intellectual organization; firm friend of our righteous cause, one of and if you would descend to notice dress, observe the Executive Committee of the Middlesex a modest and tasteful style of apparel which would County A. S. Society. Having made ar- I say, go and see all these, and see them you may, do honor to the most elevated assembly in our land; the kindreds of God's redeemed,—as in the rangements for a lecture here on Monday and you will cease to libel the character, and capacevening, I proceeded to Townsend, with the ities of your colored brethren.-Enter into converview of endeavoring to address the people sation with their people, and you will find you are in that town on Sunday evening. After con- speaking with persons of education, and general in- current of influence was very perceptible. formation ; aye, and if you dare go with them home, (a.) The causes, political, commercial and minious of your colored street, which, in various instances, have you refuse to give us your powerful aid in tants in and about the central village, and hospitable part of the city, but to large, well-finish-cought about or necessitated the extinction our attempt to search out and to exhibit all finding most of them willing, and some dethe truth concerning that system, and con- sirous that the meeting-house of the ortho- and enter their parlors, and what will you observe (b.) The processes or form of abolition, cerning the possibility and mode of applying dox society should be opened to me, I ap-

> life ?-All this and more any one may see, who has the as you are, and whose influence is worth quit is happiness to be introduced to the respectable color- much as your s. perhaps, are prejudiced against the ed society of Philadelphia. Probably in no part of the United States can the colored man be found in identify themselves with Garrison and his improa condition so respectable as in the city of which dencies.' 'What shall you do if the Faculty we speak. Not indeed that all are so, would to God us? Shall you withdraw from the Society? Test. they were, but enough, amply enough are so, to and similar questions were asked, and unimport These things ought ye to have done, and the Convention that formed the 'American show that they can, and, when opportunity presents, as they may seem, became leading subjects of the show that they can, and, when opportunity presents, as they may seem, became leading subjects of the show that they can, and, when opportunity presents, Union,' and is the same gentleman who do acquire wealth, educate their families, support moved the substitution of the word 'African' religious institutions, and in short, exercise all the In short, the evident design was, to turn our all the short, the evident design was, to turn our all the short, the evident design was, to turn our all the short, the evident design was, to turn our all the short, the evident design was, to turn our all the short, the evident design was, to turn our all the short, the evident design was, to turn our all the short, the evident design was, to turn our all the short, the evident design was, to turn our all the short, the evident design was, to turn our all the short, the evident design was, to turn our all the short, the evident design was, to turn our all the short, the evident design was, to turn our all the short, the evident design was, to turn our all the short, the evident design was, to turn our all the short, the evident design was, to turn our all the short, the evident design was, the short of the for 'colored,' in the first article of the Con- rights and perform all the duties of christian freemen. While witnessing all these things, as I have done, I wished from the bottom of my heart that my Bosas Americans merely, but as men, and esheretofore, like most of the Union men, a ple, could have the opportunity to see for themdecided and strenuous Colonizationist, nor selves; it would prevent the necessity of a great I could not but look with the most unfeigned

pleasure upon the young men and young women of them from their peaceful slumbers, to the cont solor whom I have seen, and who are rising into atre of action, not merely to be scullions and bootblacks, but to be elergymen and physicians, mer chants and manufacturers; to engage like other citizens in all the respectable and lucrative employheard while among them, strongly tended to confirm me in the belief of the identity of the new Unionism and Colonizationism.

should enjoy equal privileges, advantages and rights with themselves; for myself I envy not such the feelings they indulge; they are unkind and unchristian feelings; happy would it be if such feelings

ist of the north visits this place let him by no men

In consequence of several communication tion to certain movements in this losting statement to your disposal. His object will h give a full and caudid detail of facts; while at same time, he disclaims all intention of w Should the notes of exultation over the doings this Seminary, again break upon our ears, sur are, that they will come from no heart which fe for the oppressed, nor from any one who regards the right of free discussion, or the principles of civil rty, as sacred.

At the request of some of the students of Seminary, Mr. George Thompson kindly col o address us on the subject of Slavery. ingly, on the 11th and 12th of January last, he ivered three addresses in the Methodist church r places of worship being closed against him. The audience, consisting of the Professors, (with on exception), Instructors, and Students in the Sen ary and Academies, and a large number of Ladie and Gentlemen from the town and vicinity, with delighted attention, to his forcible appeals the understanding, heart, and conscience; and his lucid expositions of what God has said, in re-tion to the sin of treating our fellow-men as prop y, and thus ' imbruting the image of God.

At the request of a number of the students, M. Thompson met them, for the purpose of auswer such enquiries, as might be made, in the chapel the Seminary, the use of which was barely not fused. For nearly two hours, he sustained a c examination by some members of the Colonia Committee, appointed for the purpose. He inge ously confessed, that his principles had never been so severely scrutinized. The meeting opened with prayer by Professor Emerso Woods, who presided, then remarked, that we all united in the opinion, that Slavery was wrong was contrary to the spirit and principles of C anity. He repeated emphatically on this point trust we are all united. After a few further rem the examination proceeded. It consisted entire fundamental principle laid down at the outs Slavery was sinful. The questions referred to the tenth commandment-to the precepts Levitical law-to the alledged fact, that as Christ nor his Apostles expressly denounced 8 ry as sinful; and last-but not least, to the ass ing fact, that, ' Paul sent Onesimus back to Pid non.' To those who have been favored with an sonal acquaintance with the 'Apostle of Lib is hardly necessary to say, that the objection triumphantly met and refuted. The writer is suaded that no unprejudiced mind left the C without a deep conviction of the truth and justice the principles which he advanced. His counte and forbearance to his sometimes canti hearts. The general impression produced by manity. We were left in a state of mind in nothing remained, but for us to decide in relat duty, as Christians, and candidates for the m of reconciliation.

Mr. Thompson left us on Tuesday, followed the prayers and Christian sympathics of near who enjoyed the privilege of listening to be quent appeals in behalf of those who are in h Soon after the occurrences above mento effort was made to re-organize the Anti-Sho Society which had previously existed in the Se tution in place of the old one, which had son mysteriously disappeared during the last vac merican Anti-Slavery Society was accordingly sented and adopted; the name of the Society abolitionists, who wished to postpone farther until they could learn what principles wo bed to the constitution, while many others who known to be friendly to the cause, withhe names for similar reasons. The organization Society was then deferred until sometime st patiently waited for the report of the process that august body. Soon after the return t rious periodicals containing accounts of its it became evident that the new project did not to

with the majority of the students. It is with the deepest regret that I proceed; however painful to the writer, and however to come to some others, the cause of truth deman statement of the means resorted to, in order to p duce such entire 'unanimity' among us. Who w have occasion bereafter, to speak with great each tation' of these occurrences, I leave others to

cide. But to return. Before the result of the Convi tion at Boston was known in Andover, an et tionists were often asked such questions as the Why can you not agree to form a Society in wil ALL can unite?' What is the necessity of have it auxiliary to the N. E. Anti-Slavery Society, any other existing association ? Why not ea dwelling of a wealthy and respectable citizen, one Society, or by some other name less offensite who possesses all the comforts and elegancies of Anti-Slavery '?-' Besides there is brother X. let ther Y, and brother Z, who are as much abolitionist name, 'Anti-Slavery,' because they do not wish versation, and sometimes, even of warm details, tion away from the great principles of Freedom human rights, to unimportant points; until (as the said) we should become more settled in our mind as to the best method of proceeding, i. e. unli tain plans, which were afterwards acted up could be fully matured.—We are far from supp ing that all who were engaged in these transaction were conscious of the springs by which they we set in motion. But we will hasten on, lest we are ness of a fact, not very gratifying even to a sime Jan. 14th, the evening of our usual confer the two Professors who conducted the exercise

the meeting, took occasion to express their v upon the subject which had occupied our mis We will not attempt to give even a summary of the addresses. Suffice it to say, Prof. Suart affecting ately admonished us, to beware of all excilence this subject; it being one in which we had not sonal concern, and in regard to which, in our pre circumstances, we could exert no beneficial ence. He warned us of the exciting nature of subject, the discussion of which, inevitably te to burst asunder the bands of brotherly love. besides, we were not as yet competent to decide

ed two faces morning of t pursue a con nary, the p ject in relati so much div ourselves. of human not division not to-day, to-n short, coldr the entire d itably follow the minds a of open hea an appeal fo ture in vain

of action, a

youthful bre

our close

the only on

almost unm in passing, fessed to ha so called, he the Coloniza

successful 1 any course our future Professor v -he though stand) show subject of present tim er, became few day pre (a magical banded; th Slavery be present ' [n were made ganization harmonious harmony th passion, let

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While another would have nothing to ors. ne who was not. 'Don't commit yourselves, demen'; and (Hear O hearens, and be ne by the way, who had any personal taken of it. with Slavery, succeeded him, in an adlete with sound principles and Christian which the writer, at least, listened with mingled delight. We will barely allude g to a single remark of his. While he pronave little sympathy with the Abolitionists, he said, he never had any confidence in

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g of the following Tuesday. By one of them were warned, entreated and besought, not to ad give a party character to this sacred Semhe property of the whole church. On a sublanged to which the wise and the good were divided, it became us to avoid 'committing' Above all, we were warned to beware ver might tend to destroy fraternal affec-We differed but little now, it was said,-we Thompson to come and lecture sidered Slavery wrong. But the principles m nature were such, that should there be a a now, 'though it were but a hair's-breadth o-morrow it would be an inch, next week a at menth a rod, and next year a mile.' In coldness of feeling, and alienated affections, destruction of brotherly love would inev-Now.-But we cannot follow him through ads and move the sympathies of an assembly hearted and ingenious young men. It was , and touch every chord of feeling in the breast. Need I say, that the appeal was re which might be suggested, in regard to was similar in its tenor to that which pre-It contained but one remarkable sentence aught it would be better that one of us (whethor another we did not distinctly underhould sacrifice his life, rather than have the of Slavery agitated in this Semnary, at the time. This same prudent Professor howevday previous !- In conclusion it was 'suggested' nagical word) that the Col. Committee be disthe Anti-Slavery Society also dissolved,

the a threat, or a command was uttered by any of the Faculty. Our whole course was among us, as almost infallibly to insure its Christian morality this!) to consider the disas-. [i. e. of rendering it unpopular with the proceed : s at the South, and the pro-slavery party 18. 'The British Parliament have not decreed

generally admitted to be correct, and that prebereafter place them.

cannot suppose that our excellent brother regards happy, preservative—alike honorable to the verachappy, preservative—and nonrable to the well-being of manacter or success. He is above our praise or centure; yet it should be known that some would not
have subscribed their name to these resolutions. have subscribed their names to these resolutions, and if thou draw out thy soul to the hungry, and

few of us, he said, possessed sufficient inforthoras in no good man's pillow, or cause his couch
spring of water whose waters fail not. And they deed, be violating a great duty to refrain to enable us to act intelligently. And how to be wet with tears. I seek not to injure the Semenable us to act interingently. And thus discretely the seat of inary; it has my prayers and affections. I have thou shalt raise up the foundations of many generaraction affect me question, 17 And then, enjoyed its privileges, and know how to appreciate tions; and thou shalt be called, The repairer of the was a thousand the state of the sale of th Seminary, to the churches. uncommitted—life, I shall ever cherish a filial regard for Andover the mouth of the Lord of hosts hath spoken it.

Theological Seminary, and its venerated Instruct-

truth and nothing but the truth.' But if through and energetic co-operation of the masters.' Then (O earth!) after advising us not to make inadvertance, any mis-statement has been made, he slavery will not be abolished until the slaves eman of Slavery a subject of debate among sincerely hopes, Mr. Editor, that your columns will cipate themselves by violence, or until the judgment Don't PRAY ABOUT IT PUBLICLY. he open to any correction which any brother may be day come! For such an instance of instruction and ded, DONT PRAY ABOUT IT PUBLICATE. The other Professor, be is respectfully informed that no notice will be

Your sincere friend, QUISQUIS.

your valuable paper for more than a year, and as 1 atives of Jehovah, obey his commandments? What an account of the Petitioners to Congress, relative the fraudulent honesty, or the persecutor intoler the same number of females. I mention the above of the moon '-moral lunacy-wrong in theorycircumstance, because I think the friends of aboli- direful in practice. tion wish to know how their cause prospers in this 'Preparation'! How prepare them? By in vicinity. The Petitioners above mentioned, were mostly in the west part of the town. I think if there had been exertions made, there might have been now robbed? Must they be alphabetically preparthree times as many. There are many, in all parts ed, or mathematically prepared, or scientifically

> ELISHA FAXON. Abington, March 19, 1835.

> > BOSTOM

SATURDAY, MARCH 28, 1835.

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

We have already commented quite freely upon from one who had not studied human na- this Letter, but the concluding portion of it remains n vain ;-who knew how to move every spring to be reviewed. Let it not be said that, in thus plainly rebuking the Board, we are endeavoring either to destroy its usefulness, or to injure the Bapt and that few were prepared to oppose tist denomination. We have been, from early childhood, taught to regard that denomination as most truly apostolical in its doctrines; and, consequently, all the prejudices and predilections of our eductions o are proceedings. - The address of the other truly apostolical in its doctrines; and, consequentcation have naturally clustered around it. In our tions and friends, their time, their industry, are all opposition to that which is evil, we shall make no exception in favor of any sect or party; for we do not care by what names men call themselves, and give very little heed to their professions. 'By their reits ye shall know them,' is the infallible test, established by Christhimself. Do mengather grapes of thorus, or figs of thistles? Among Protestants,

'Preparation'! And they must commence and human infallibility is a dogma affectedly held in perfect it, who hold their pupils as beasts of burden, of thorns, or figs of thistles?' Among Protestants, contempt: yet they really adopt it in spiritual matall arganization in relation to the subject of ters, to a lamentable extent. Clergymen are genare be dispensed with for the present—For the erally considered INFALLIBLE as religious teach. slaves will never be treated as men, so long as they [mark this, Mr. Editor]; all these efforts ers, by a large majority of church-members! are regarded as cattle? The first step towards eleme made, ostensibly to induce us to postpone or-' Pray, Rev. Dr. -, what is your opinion of this parion for the present, or until we could all unite matter?' The Rev. Dr. - makes an oracular in one Society. What prospect of reply. 'That's exactly my opinion, Dr.' This kind creation; and when this step is taken, the slavery my there may be in a Society, formed by the of religious servility is as common as it is criminal. sion of all the jarring elements of opinion and Now, cheerfully allowing that as much freedom of thought, speech and action is found among our Bapharder fully to understand the situation in which tist brethren as exists among any other sect-how eneplaced, it is important to remark, that no- many of their number will be found courageous and independent enough to compare the Letter of their Board of Foreign Missions, on the subject of slaveon for us, by one whom age and experience ry, with the oracles of God, impartially and rigidly. semmently qualified to 'manage' the con- and publicly to denounce it, if they find it to be an of such an Institution. After the plan had apology for slave-drivers and oppressors? We shall see. 'What! refuse to receive the opinions by the Faculty, either directly or indirect. of the American Board! What! dare to assail them! What! brand them as heretical! Ama. naval power of the mother country might be easily and so adapted to every species of char- zing temerity! This is only saying, in other words,

Dr. Bolles, or Dr. Sharp, we believe that you are Having specified and commented upon seventeen consequences of 'committing' this sacred objectionable passages contained in the Letter, we

be the bands of fraternal affection. [What this recognizing me principle, which can be destroyed by an be prepared for freedom by moral and intellectual the morality, of the Board, as here set forth. Obthe duty which we owe as men and culture.' Cui bono? Is this an apology for slaveconstant, to the oppressed and degraded of our rage, provided these crimes be gradually abandoned. Is this an apology story and outry, or is it not? Is it a defence of robbery and outry, or is it not? Is it a defence of robbery and outry. Why? Not that they were not as vicious, dangerous and ignorant—O no! but because they dangerous and ignorant—O no! but because they were not so compactly embodied together, as are then, is the argument? Why, that inasmuch as 'the growthich had been tanght us. The statement between the first Parliament have not decreed an immediate is most extraordinary. Extend the argument—had the whites conversed to a paradox the colories. The statement of the whites conversed to a paradox the colories. The statement of the sta British Parliament have not decreed an immediate manipulation, ergo, the law of God does not require it!! Thus, an act of Parliament is vested with an authority paramount to the gospel of Christ, and is erected by the Board as a standard of human-did such suffer facts, such as I have detailed, I as followed from the facts, such as I have detailed, I as followed from the facts and its reacted by the people of the United States! Is this Christ it with the statement was adopted, the fact that the statement was adopted.

British Parliament have not decreed an immediate abandon the colonies, then devent the affirmative. The meeting adjourned till next Wednes day evening at 7 o'clock, when the following discussion was the colonies, then the statement was adopted till next Wednes day evening at 7 o'clock, when the following day evening at 7 o'clock, when the follow a shock the statement was adopted, the fact that tianity, or is it not? Parliament did not decree iminstitudes of the students were present is decimediate emancipation; but does this prove that they preservation of the whites! What is this but maand of those who were present, many swal- ought not to have decreed it? Far otherwise: so bottoms, index who were present, many same that the Board are only begging the question. 'The horrors, and the curse of slavery the centre and sum British Parliament have not decreed an immediate of human happiness and safety? The slaves must It is said in the statement, 'that it must not be carried, that we had adopted the principles of any basing society.' But we fearlessly affirm that the tradamental principles of the Anti-Slavery Society. trine! therefore, we may plunder and oppress more to-day than we may to-morrow, and less than we did yesterday! therefore, we are bound with undevisidal can be found, who does not profess, at ast, to be an Abolitionist, in some sense of the to-day than we may to-morrow, and less than we th, while the real friends of the oppressed are the read nor sleeping. With their numbers inasing, and their hearts more united, they will the state overthrow. And be it known to the Bapfields walk in the arts. this Seminary, and where God in his providence of the sorrow, astonishment and indignation of the sorrow. Parliament with the West Indian slaveholders, excited the sorrow, astonishment and indignation of the British people; that the payment of £20,000,000 ers of existing political combinations, are Beth the Anti-Slavery Society and the Colonization Committee, in the Seminary, have been dissolved. The disembodied spirit of Colonization has been dissolved in the British people; that the payment of £20,000,000 to the most clamorous in making this charge, therefore none but abolitionists can do any the most clamorous in making this charge, therefore none but abolitionists can do any the most clamorous in making this charge, therefore none but abolitionists can do any thing towards abolishing slavery.

Suppose you wished to induce a church suppose you wished to induce a halfy disturbed the moonlight vigils of the dreamy rent in the sight of God; and that the apprenticeship of the slaves to their masters, without remuneregretume, that the American Union has kindly
training for their labor, is a legalized robbery of the
spoor and needy, which the people of England will
banks of the dark river, unable to obtain a passage.

A few words on one other subject, and I have
some Soon after Mr. Thompson left Andover, a
bers of the Species of the Species of the Species of the Species of resolutions was drawn up, by some members of the Species of the Spe dusing for many weeks past. The reason is, ship of the slaves to their masters, without remune-presume, that the American Union has kindly ration for their labor, is a legalized robbery of the Sense of resolutions was drawn up, by some memburdens, and to let the oppressed GO FREE, and that empliedly to the principles of the Anti-Slavery ye break EVERY yoke.' They have framed mis-Society, expressing the highest confidence in Mr. chief by a law—and shall the throne of iniquity have as a man and a Christian; and warm approba- fellowship with God? A wo is pronounced against a of his method of treating the subject of slavery; them- Wo unto them that decree unrighteous deseknowledging that he had clearly shown, that the crees, and that write grievousness which they have Bible does not sanction it. These resolutions were signed by upwards of fifty individuals, and transmised to Mr. Thompson, accompanied by the request, that he would not publish them!! [that is to
say, we repose the utmost confidence in you, Sir,
but we think to be utmost confidence in you, Sir, but we hink it expedient, under existing circumof the British islands have decreed it; and what
dances, that it should not be known abroad.] We
have been the consequences? Peaceful, bloodless,

avolving so various and important inter- simple and unstudied statement of facts, will plant and thou shalt be like a watered garden, and like a vorable to this object? Would they not, in-

and conducted by the masters. . . . The slaves can-It has been the object of the writer to state the not be prepared for freedom, without the voluntary property, respect and exalt that image? What! shall they who transform human beings into cattle, be entrusted to transform them back again? What! shall tyrants assume to be teachers of freedom and MR. EDITOR-I have been a constant reader of equality? What! shall they who usurp the prerogwas looking over your paper of the 14th inst. I saw shall the impure enjoin purity, the drunken sobriety,

of the town, in favor of forming a thorough going prepared, or religiously prepared? Who shall de-Anti-Slavery Society, but are waiting for Mr. cide when they are wise enough, and good enough, and meretorious enough to be free? Their mas ters? No-for no man's testimony is to be received in a case in which his own interests are involved. Non-slaveholders? But will the masters abide by their decision?

' Preparation!' What is this but a libel upon the Declaration of Independence, and high treason against our republican government? It is just as reasonable to talk of preparing the human race to less, admirably adapted as it was, to affect LETTER OF THE BAPTIST BOARD OF obtain legs, eyes, hands and bodies, as to talk of isting party. We trust they will ever keep vested of which they are reduced to the condition of

beasts. ' Preparation' ! Are stocks, and chains, and "Preparation"! Are stocks, and chains, and whips, the instruments best adapted to renew the heart, and enlarge the intellect, and redeem the soul? Is slavery ever a better state in which to im- section of a greater body under the com-

monstrous infatuation! Is it not certain, that the vating them in the scale of civilization is to deliver them from the liabilities and degradation of the brute which we assail will be annihilated.

'Preparation'! More than two hundred years country-and the slaves are not yet prepared for freedom! How many more centuries must the masters be allowed to make that preparation which is

sary to the safety of the white population. In the British West Indies, the slaves are dispersed among applied to quell insurrections. In the United States and doing justice to the children of Africa. continued slavery. there are ABOVE TWO MILLIONS OF SLAVES and again, we were urged to reuse the present 'divided state of public feelwill impeach your infallibility!' But to the Letter.

[ay! remember that!] spread over a part only of
the surface of the Union, with no large military force the surface of the Union, with no large military force THE DUTY OF CHRISTIANS IN REFERto overawe them, and no obstacle to a rapid combination of insurgents.'-Now we ask, in the name of humanity and justice, what is this but a defence of American slavery? What is it but a stab in the vi-18. The British Parliament have not decreed and above all to beware of bursting an immediate emancipation, in the West Indies; thus recognizing the principle, that the slaves must be prepared for freedom by moral and intellectual to be prepared king the boon of freedom a source of unutterable not be emancipated, because the United States

ABOLITION AND POLITICS.

The cry is growing very prevalent, that respect. abolitionists are becoming a political party, tionists are in the highest sense moral and to do something towards abolishing slavery, whole African race is groaning, cannot be repealed, without legislation. Yet according to the views of those who stigmatize the importantly, while they are keeping slaves. objects of abolitionists as political, though it may be admissible to urge their opinions to perdition if they continue in slavery,—on the consciences of others, it is unbecom- and christians will retire and pray, and labor, didates who are ready to act upon them.

If thou take away from the midst of thee the yoke, are subscribed their names to these resolutions, and they fully understood that such an equivocal ompliment, as this petty restriction implies, was to be equivocal obscurity, and thy darkness be as the noon-day:

| As to the exposition, if we find curiosity is emplated in the putting for the finger, and speaking vanity; and they fully understood that such an equivocal ompliment, as this petty restriction implies, was to obscurity, and thy darkness be as the noon-day:

| As to the exposition, if we find curiosity is sufficiently awake to read such a document of the putting for the putting for the finger, and speaking vanity; bated in Congress every year, until the obscurity, and thy darkness be as the noon-day:

| As to the exposition, if we find curiosity is sufficiently awake to read such a document of the putting for the putting Su, I have done, and I sincerely hope that this isfy thy soul in drought, and make fat thy bones: purpose of electing candidates who are fa-

from exertion. In Virginia, Kentucky, and House of Delegates, on colored population, convicted at Boston (United States) of pira-Maryland, the question of abolition is every application of a free colored man of Bladday more and more discussed. The legislatures of those States will be called again a grand-child living in Washington. The in the inquiry, as far as the men who accomand again to debate the subject. Is it not report was concurred in by the House. It panied the Savage from England to America manifest that abolitionists in those States declares—
That the laws, forbidding the emigration sentiments represented in those bodies?

office. That our meaning may not be mis- files of the house. understood, we declare most explicitly that to us, be illiberal, unjust, and proscriptive.

Political parties have generally exercised tain some great political principle, have bewhich they knew them to be unfit.

We therefore advise abolitionists not to unite themselves as a political party or to connect themselves as a body with any expolitical purposes. The moment they fall The title page is as follows: into the ranks of any political body, all their 'An inquiry into the chara as a body, to become a part of any political

In making these remarks, we would not be understood as recommending our friends to disconnect themselves altogether from the political parties with which they may be united. Let them retain their political opin- Influences of the society on slavery. ions, and individually support those parties as far as their consciences will permit. We trust that good men of every political comhave elapsed since slavery was introduced into this plexion, will gladly fall into the anti-slavery ranks. Are we mistaken in supposing that those who join with us, will find their opincountry will be improved, when our halls of

A very large and respectable audience convened at the Anti-Slavery Hall, last bly executed.

Is it the duty of all Christian churches to

of melioration, without emancipation?

[From the New-England Spectator.]

EXPOSITION OF THE AMERICAN UNION. We have received this long, and long expected document. We are in doubt whethhave 'no large military force to overawe them'!! er we ought to fill our columns with it or So-the danger lies altogether in liberty-slavery is not. The Union has done nothing, and has perfect security to all. Only let the slaves have no foundation by which it can do any thing. their own bodies, their wives and children, their wa- It has been forced into existence by the powges, and the Bible, and a large MILITARY FORCE er of conscience, and will only give evidence would be required to curb their anger and moderate of life, as it is goaded on by conscience, their fury!! More bereafter.

We doubt whether any more will ever be We doubt whether any more will ever be heard of it. Love to the slave, constituted matter of self-defence, or rather, of self-

We have said the 'Union' is without foun-

ing for them to give efficacy to those opin- to disseminate light in order to save souls ions at popular elections, by supporting canlitionists are so anxious to meet and pray for the slaves, and why they are so importu-To us, however, nothing seems more clear than the duty of abolitionists to vote at elections for men who adopt their principles, in the Lord to open their eyes. This is the all cases where the candidates if chosen are likely to be called to act on the subject of slavery. The abolition of slavery in the discussions. If any wish to be present at

MARYLAND HUMANITY.

passed after much deliberation, and from the strongly in its favor, and justice can receive On the other hand, in State elections, in great and pressing necessity of preventing those States where the colored race are not an increase of that species of population in subjected to oppressive laws, we trust that this State, and that they should not, in the to this country, concur in the opinion that subjected to oppressive laws, we trust that abolitionists will perceive that there is no reason for nominating anti-slavery candidates as such, for governor or members of the legislature, but will judge of every candidate brought before the public for any ofdidate brought before the public for any of- of the petitioner be not granted, and that he fice, by his general qualifications for the have leave to withdraw his petition from the on whom the peculiar circumstances of the

the said, he never had any connected in an account of the Petitioners to Congress, relative to the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia; and I saw the Petition from Abington was not fine other Professors addressed us on the line of the Petitioners to Congress, relative to the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia; and I saw the Petition from Abington was not inserted—it numbered one hundred males, and about the test of qualification in such cases. To Charleston and divent we published some days and the professors addressed us on the line of the peritangle of the professors and the professors since,-appears to have created a strong sensation at the South. The Charleston Courier of the 16th inst. says, 'This unwarorganization has chained men's consciences. cibly taking possession of the property of Those who have honestly joined with a party American citizens-this piracy, under cover of law-this high-handed insult to the Flag to effect some great political object, or main- of the United States, calls for the action of our Government, and we confidently trust come so strongly united in the organization, that prompt measures will be taken to reas to advocate measures which they did not dress the wrongs, and avenge the insult approve, and support men for stations for which has been thus a second time offered of Roman Catholics,-if this is all the reto this country.'-Jour. of Com.

> [From the Emancipator.] IMPORTANT PUBLICATION.

We are enabled, at length, to announce to our friends and the public, the appearance preparing them to obtain an inalicuable right, di- their great objects separate from all other of the long expected work of Judge Jay.

'An inquiry into the character and tendency of the American Colonization and Anti-Slavery Societies, by William Jay.

dency of the American Colonization and ent legislators, that no remoneration should be awarded for the destruction of the Con-Give me the liberty to know, to utter and to ar-

New York, published by Leavitt, Lord & erality might have been expected. Co., 182, Broadway .- Boston, Crocker &

The volume contains 102 pages 12 mo. The following is the table of contents:

Part I. American Colonization Society. Introduction. Chapters (1.) Origin, constitution and character of the American Colciety on the condition of free persons of color. (3.) Influence of the society on Africa—Suppression of the slave trade. (4. Influence of the society on Africa—Diffusion of civilization and Christianity. (5.)

Part II. American Anti-Slavery Society. Chapters (1.) Principles of the society. Character of American slavery. (2.) Proposed objects and measures of the societyters be allowed to make that preparation which is to deprive them of their 'property'?

20. 'The situation of the slaves in the West Indies renders the preliminary preparation less necessary to the safety of the white population. In the sary to the safety of the white population. In the sary to the safety of the white population. In the sary to the safety of the white population. In the sary to the safety of the white population. In the sary to the safety of the white population. In the safety of the white population in the safety of the white population. In the safety of the white population is sary to the safety of the white population. In the safety of the white population is safety of the white population. In the safety of the white population is safety of the white population. In the safety of the white population is safety of the white population. In the safety of the white population is safety of the white population is safety of the white population. In the safety of the white population is safety of the white population is safety of the white population. In the safety of the white population is safety of the white population is safety of the white population is safety of the white population. In the safety of the white population is sa tion of St. Domingo. (9.) Emancipation in legislation shall resound with debates on the moral questions of immediate emancipation, immediate emancipation, immediate emancipation. (11.) Dangers of read 'Another Liberation,' &c. This head-

> 'The Slave's Friend,' No. I. is the commencement of a new periodical for children, by Rev. Bishop Brown, Mr. James Bird to just issued in this city, price one cent per number. A happy conception, and admira-

> and attentive audience, in Dr. Lansing's at the Anti-Slavery Hall, over 46 Washingchurch, last Wednesday evening, according ton-Street, at half-past 7 o'clock. to the notice in our last paper.

Messrs. Thompson and Garrison had not exclude slaveholders from their communion, returned from Philadelphia when our paper and slaveholding ministers from their pulpits. They are probably detained After an animated discussion, in which by the importunity of our friends in Philadelay in commencing the school, the com-Thompson.

public discussions in various meeting houses in the city. Students of Brown University occasionally take a part in the debates.

We understand that Mr. George Thompject of slavery, spoke at a public meeting in this city on Wednesday evening. We should have made a record of a part of his address, had we not been called to entertain pain and sickness .- Philadelphia Gazette.

Juvenile Emigrants .- When the Ajax was heard of it. Love to the slave, constituted about to sail from Liverpool, five boys from no ingredient in its formation; it was only a 10 to 13 years of age secreted themselves on board, and were not discovered until the ship had been two or three days at sea. It was then too late to remedy the matter, and they succeeded in their scheme of getting to Revivals of Religion, Practical Godlia passage without payment across the At-On their arrival here, two of them lantic. go on shore and made their escape for the copious reports of public religious meetings, present. The other three were yesterday The current volume will contain about 20 brought up to the Police Office, and detained until it can be determined how they are to be disposed of.—N. Y. Jour. of Com.

York, on Revivals, reported by the editor, all of which can be furnished by the aid of

> Small Pox in the House of Correction.— We learn from the Medical and Surgical Journal, that two cases of Small Pox have occurred in the persons of prisoners at the House of Correction, located at South Boston. It seems that a man recently sent there, had been in a house in Ann-street, from which a child with the disease had recently been carried to the hospital; and hav- who is an authorised Agent of the paper. ing been immediately after sent to prison, carried the plague in his clothes. The Board of Health ordered the patient to be forthwith removed to the Quarantine Hospital. Dr. Flint, the physician of the institution, has thoroughly vaccinated all the remaining will be held in the Basement story of the prisoners, about 170, and the presumption is that the further progress of this dreadful day, April 1st, at 1 o'clock. A share of their that the further progress of this dreadful malady is thus effectually arrested.—Tran-script of Wednesday.
>
> patronage is respectfully solicited. En-trance at the door, 6 cents. script of Wednesday.

The winter has been excessively cold in Europe, and precisely at the same period we suffered so much in the United States. At dery fully understood that such an equivocal state of the state of the exposition, if we find curiosity and the continually, and the darkness be as the noon-day: for fear of being thought to mingle in politics too much, to make no exertions for the state of the exposition, if we find curiosity awake to read such a document, and the Lord shall guide thee continually, and satisfy the afflicted soul; then stated on Wednesday evening.

As to the exposition, if we find curiosity is sufficiently awake to read such a document, occupying a whole page, we shall with the external fires of Vesuvius.

The mattend on Wednesday evening.

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Some attention has been drawn here to The standing Committee of the Maryland the case of seven Spaniards who have been created much doubt of their guilt. Our own ensburg to be allowed to bring into the State government, however, will it is hoped, assist are concerned : and we cannot for a moment believe that President Jackson will refuse a are bound to exert themselves, to have their of free colored people into this State, was further respite when humanity pleads so fire colored people into this State, was further respite when humanity pleads so no injury from its concession. All who have seen the papers which their counsel has sent case have made their due impression, are actively engaged in the search for the per-The seizure of 73 slaves on board the brig sons and documents necessary to prove the with legal grounds to prevent the sentence from being carried into execution .- London

> Disrespect to the Legislature .- We copy the tollowing article (says the Trumpet) from the Catholic paper in this city, the 'Literary and Catholic Sentinel.' It betrays a wanton disrespect for the highest power of the State, equally improper in a native citizen of the country, or in a foreigner who has just come into our borders. If this is the tone and spirit spect they have for our government, may the Lord have mercy on us, if they should ever obtain the ascendancy .- Traveller.

THE URSULINE CONVENT .- The intolerince and bigotry of Massachusetts have developed themselves in the Legislature, in all their disgusting features of ignorance and illiberality. After a protracted debate on Thursday, in the House of Representatives, it was decided by a large majority of sapibe awarded for the destruction of the Convent. From the character of the majority of gue freely, according to my conscience, above all the men composing the Legislature of other liberties.'—Milton. State, nothing founded on intelligence or lib-

Narrow Escape from Death by Poison .-- Night before last, Doctors Hosack and Rogers were called to the assistance of the fa ly of Mr. Solomon Freeman, No. 141, Reed street, the several members of which, five in number, the physicians on arriving pronounce ed to be dangerously affected internally with poison. After twelve hours assiduous medical treatment, the sufferers were so far recovered as to be declared out of danger. They imbibed the poison, as was afterwards ascertained, from the coat of 'frosting' on a cake purchased at No. 431 Broadway, which frosting Dr. Hosack declared he found on examination to be composed of four grains of rank poison in every twenty grains of frosting. The extensive use which is made of poisonous substances in the manufacture Censure of abolitionists. (3.) Fanaticism of of confections, as at present conducted in abolitionists. (4.) Incendiarism and treason this city, should induce citizens to be exof abolitionists. (5.) Slavery under the au- tremely cautious in their use of such dele-

In last week's Liberator, for 'Another ing was from the Journal of Commerce.

MARRIED-In Philadelphia, Feb. 26th. Miss Mary Hencer.

The Monthly Concert of Prayer for Mr. Phelps preached to a very respectable slaves, will be held next Monday evening,

The school will continue without interrup-tion till Nov. 25th.

HUBBARD HARRIS, JR. Clerk of the Board. Canaan, N. H. March 10, 1835.

EDUCATION.

THE High School for the instruction of colored boys in the higher branches of education, instituted by and under the care of the Pennsylvania Society for promoting the Abolition of Slavery &c. is now open for the reception of pupils in the CLARKSON on, the lecturer from England on the sub- HALL, Cherry street, between Sixth and Seventh. For terms apply to the school, to

> J. T. Jeanes, 85, Market street; Dr. E. P. Atlee, 152, N. Fifth; Jos. Evans, 258, Market; C. Longstreth, 7, North Third street. March 28. Gm

REFERENCES.

NEW-YORK EVANGELIST.

PUBLISHED weekly in the city of New York, by S. W. BENEDICT & Co. and edited by Rev. J. LEAVITT. It is devoted and religious intelligence, including very Sermons by the Rev. Mr. Finney, of Newextra sheets, to new subscribers. It will also contain an extensive Report of the London Anniversaries of the ensuing Spring, made by the Editor, and other important religious intelligence from Europe. The price is \$2,50 per annum, payable in advance. Persons in this city and region who wish to Boston, March 28, 1835.

THE Ladies and Gentlemen of Boston are respectfully informed, that a Fair will be held in the Basement story of the

FIRST OF AUGUST, 1834.

LITERARY.

MORN. In imitation of ' Night,' by Montgomery. BY MRS. J. L. GRAY. Morn is the time to wake-The eyelids to unclose-Spring from the arms of sleep and break The fetters of repose: Walk at the dewy dawn abroad, And hold sweet fellowship with God.

Morn is the time to pray-How lovely and how meet, To send our earliest thoughts away, Up to the mercy-seat! Ambassadors, for us to claim A blessing in our Master's name.

Morn is the time to sing-How charming 'tis to hear The mingling notes of nature ring In the delighted ear! And with that swelling anthem raise The soul's fresh matin-song of praise

Morn is the time to sow The seeds of heavenly truth, While balmy breezes softly blow Upon the soil of youth; And look to thee, nor look in vain, Our God, for sunshine and for rain

Morn is the time to love-As tendrils of the vine, The young affections fondly rove, And seek them where to twine; Around thyself, in thine embrace, Lord, let them find their resting-place.

Mora is the time to shine-

When skies are clear and blue, Reflect the rays of light divine As morning dew-drops do; Like early stars be early bright, And melt away like them in light. Morn is the time to weep

O'er morning hours misspent-Alas! how oft from peaceful sleep On folly madly bent, We've left the straight and narrow road And wandered from our guardian God!

Morn is the time to think, While thoughts are fresh and free, Of life, just balanced on the brink Of dark eternity! And asks our souls if they are meet To stand before the judgment-seat ?

Morn is the time to die, Just at the dawn of day, When stars are fading from the sky, To fade like them away-But lost in light more brilliant far, Than ever merged the morning star.

Morn is the time to rise-The resurrection morn-Upspringing to the glorious skies, On new-found pinions borne, To meet a Savior's smile divine-Be such extatic rising mine!

THE DRUNKARD'S DAUGHTER. Of father, send me not to-day, For dreadful is the cold ; You know I've neither hat nor cloak, My shoes are very old; The wind is high, the way is long, And deep the snow, I fear; Will not to-morrow do as well, O say my father dear ? '

She placed her hand upon his knee, And with a childish grace, Shook back the clustering curls that hung In ringlets round her face. Then with a tender look of love, She raised her deep blue eye, And on the heartless father's face Gazed sad and silently.

But angrily he raised his voice. And bitter curses swore-Fly, child, the trembling mother said, And opened quick the door. Poor Ellen hasted on her way The poison to obtain, ress'd with her hand her as And wept in bitter pain.

Chilled with the cold, at length she reached The spirit-seller's store. -

That sordid, hardened, wretched man Professes Christ to love. But can a spirit-seller's prayers Be registered above? How can be see the grief be makes And hope to be forgiven? How could be meet the injured wife Amid the courts of heaven?

How can be view the mournful wreck Of hopes his guilt has made, Nor fear that vengeance soon will light In curses on his head ? Oh, shall be enter heaven above And dwell forever there. When hundreds that he ruined here Shall dwell in deep despair ? E. B. L.

THE SLAVE'S WISH. O, that I'd never seen the light, Or died in early infancy!' Thus groaned a female slave one night, In this proud land of liberty.

She'd seen her children one by one, Torn from her bleeding breast away; And since the last departing sun, He too was gone-her hope and stay.

In agony intense she rent Her tattered garments-and her hair She wildly tore-then humbly bent, And poured an agonizing prayer.

Rest was not her's-for what had she

On earth to comfort her again? Her children all in slavery, Doomed to a life of want and pain.

Her husband gone to whom alone She could her griefs and sorrows tell-Those chastened feelings all make known, Which in the Afric's bosom dwell.

It was too much for flesh to beat-She sank beneath the heavy load; While bending in her fervent prayer, Her spirit took its flight to God.

Woman! lift thy beseeching voice, And it shall reach the slavite's ear-And tens of thousands shall rejoice As their redemption draweth near

[From the Sabbath School Instructor.] SLAVE'S REQUEST. O. plead my cause New England men, For I am doomed to woe; My days are filled with toil and pain,

And tears unceasing flow. O, plead my cause, and intercede That God would set us free. And million souls will soon be freed From chains and tyranny

MISCELLANEOUS.

[From the Boston Traveller.] SIX MONTHS IN A CONVENT. We continue our extracts to day from Miss gular.

a note she gives the following account of their sumptuous daily fare.

ly, in turn, went round to gather the fragments. She sent me, on two occasions, ome apple parings to eat, as a part of my portion. Sometimes the Religieuse deny themselves any diet; prostrate, kiss the feet trating.
of those who remain at table, performing She lived rather longer than was expectvarious kinds of penance, while the others are eating and listening to the reading. Those who have permission to deny themselves in the morning, take their work-baskets, as they pass to the refectory; where they sew by candle-light, as the lecturess is reading. This has a solemn and impressive appearance.'

This was the food of the nuns; but 'our Mother, the Lady Superior,' and 'my Lord Bishop, fared very differently. He even had his wine, when he dined at the Convent, handed him in a golden cup, and the nun who presented it knell, and continued in that posure until he had quaffed it down.

Before the period arrived for taking the vows, Miss Reed became discontented and unhappy, and the Bishop endeavored to comfort her by telling her that she was not bound to that order for life, but could be transferred to one less austere, the Sisters of Charity. Miss R. proceeds :--

After receiving a promise from him that I should go to any other order I chose, I con-Sisters of Charity. My reception took place the next day. I refused the white veil, beed, and then lighted with wax tapers. The take. As near as I can recollect, the following is the substance of them :-

'O, aimighty and everlasting God, permit two years a Recluse, and by instructing young ladies after the manner of Saint Ursula, and with thy grace and assistance, I will fulfil.'

They all responded, 'Amen,' and repeatblessed; also a long habit, and a string of rosary beads, which were also blessed by the

Among the inmates was Miss Mary Magdalene, who had entered the Convent nine months before in perfect health, and was now in a consumption. 'She was worn out with

'Meanwhile Sister Mary Magdalene was employed in the refectory. According to the lin which the houses rise gradually, in the Bishop she was a Saint, and he said there form of an amphitheatre, and terminates heard the Superior, about this time, tell Miss Mary Magdalene to burn all her treasures, miles in circuit. The city is surrounded by that should be laid upon her. The Superior being well defended. The harbor is a work Religieuse, and asked them to say an Ave moles. It is 130 fathoms long, 80 broad, and a Pater for her; after which she lay pros- and 15 deep. Its entrance is defended by

rior beckened to her to come to them, and to make.' They told her to say on. She forever christian slavery in his dominions. said she wished to be anointed before death, request, but had not fulfilled their obliga- considerable towns. tions; 'and,' says he, 'you must shake hands the sweet communion of Saints.' She gave erected in the reign of Pius Antonius. The her pledge and kissed his feet.'

a part of one, and continue the account of sick Magdalene.

'The Bishop said the Pope would, per- are two gates; the batteries are mounted haps, before long, visit this country; and with about fifty pieces of cannon. The trade when things were more improved, and his church finished, he should write to the Pope, &c. He went into a relation of some parts of ecclesiastical history; spoke of the Pope's being the vicegerent of Christ on earth; and that although the wicked one prevailed now, it was designed for good, and the time would come, when all would look to the Pope as their spiritual director on earth. He thought that America rightfully belonged to the Pope, and that his Holiness would take up

his residence here at some future day. anointed for death, and took her vows for life, but she continued to wear the white the programme of the Society should be pub-

* The apparel of a Religieuse is always kissed by the emancipation of the slaves in the French

Reed's book, for we find that nothing this week is read with half so much avidity. In a note she gives the following account of the property of the perpetuator when he the feelings of the perpetuator when h Our diet consisted of the plainest kind of food, principally vegetables and vegetable knelt at her feet, and the Superior knelt at her head when he was, which were consistent and vegetable knelt at her head when he was, which were not depend and vegetable knelt at her head when he was, which were soups, Indian puddings, and, very seldom, meat. Our tea was made of herbs, sometimes of the bitterest kind. We partook of the bitterest kind. We partook of the bitterest kind. We partook of the bitterest kind in imitation of the Holy Fathers of the Desert, to mortify our appealures. Purps, had been placed there from their discountant more, what more, what more was more as well-taked to render his final account at the bar of a that it mattered very little how soon the latter were lost or decayed, as the Messrs. Crawcour could supply equally good, if not better, at a minute's notice. Some persons, had been placed there for the discountant more, what more, what more, what more was nearly and that it mattered very little how soon the latter were lost or decayed, as the Messrs. Crawcour could supply equally good, if not better, at a minute's notice. Some persons, had been placed there for the description of the Holy Fathers of the Desert, to mortify our appealure. the Desert, to mortify our appetites. Pumphad been placed there for that purpose, he kins, stewed with molasses and water, served from a book a great many prayers, all 'A few weeks since, at Frank ed as a dessert. Occasionally we had moul- of us responding. He asked her a number dy bread to eat. A very insignificant piece of questions about renouncing the world, of butter was sometimes placed on our plates. which she answered. The Superior gave The Superior's diet was far better than ours; her the vows, and after pronouncing them, sometimes it was sumptuous, wine not ex-cepted. I ascertained this, as I occasional-her neck and feet, which the Bishop crossed with holy oil, at the same time repeating Latin. He then gave her the viaticum, and ended the ceremony as he commenced, with saying Mass, and passed out, we all pros-

ed, but her penances were not remitted. She would frequently kneel and prostrate all night long in the cold infirmary, saying her rosary and other penances, one or two of which I will mention. She wore next her heart a metallic plate, in imitation of a crown of thorns, from which I was given to understand she suffered a sort of martyrdom. This I often saw her kiss and lay on the altar of ance was, the reclining upon a mattress more like a table than a bed. A day or two after this, the Superior, Mother Assistant and Mary Benedict, ridiculed the appearance of Mary Magdalene, because of the dropsy, which prevented her appearing graceful, and because she was disappointed in not going to heaven sooner.

! I learned that the usual custom was to place them in a black coffin covered with a black p when they were to take the black roses: but in instance it was omitted.

AFRICAN CITIES. The first city of note on the African coast, is Tunis, not far from attended by a married daughter of Mr. Rich-the site of ancient Carthage. It is about ardson, from Lexington. She gave utterunderstand, that I need take no other yows three miles in circumference, and is said to ance to her feelings in such moving accents there than I should at the Convent of the contain from 120 to 150,000 inhabitants. It of grief, that a sympathetic feeling ran the next day. I refused the white veil, because the Sisters of Charity did not wear it, and it was omitted. The choir was darkened, and then lighted with wax tangers. The ceremony commenced with chants, prayers, healthy. It is built in a most irregular mannersponses, &c. A book was placed in my ner, and the streets are so extremely narrow circled by lakes, and marshes; is not unhands, which contained the vows I was to and filthy, that it is with difficulty that they can be passed through. It is by no means distinguished by magnificent edifices. The most superb structure is the palace of the me, a worm of the dust, to consecrate my-self more strictly to thee this day, in presence cencick style, and is a very magnificent ediof the most Holy Mother, and Saint Ursula, fice-one of the finest in Barbary. There and all of thy Saints and Martyrs, by living is one great mosque and a number of smaller ones, with several colleges and schools and near the centre is a piazza of great exby taking upon myself her most holy vows tent, said to have formerly contained 3000 of poverty, chastity, and obedience, which, shops, for the sale of woollen and linen manshops, for the sale of woollen and linen manufactures. The houses belonging to European consuls, are all insulated habitations, ed a long office in Latin. I still continued to wear the black garb, which the Bishop of those who represent great nations. Sin of those who represent great nations, Six miles to the west is the Goletta, the celebrated citadel and harbor of Tunis, and the great naval and commercial depot of the state. It is strongly fortified. A basin has been formed sufficiently large to receive all vessels of war and merchant ships of Tunis. A large lake extends from the city to the Goletta. Tunis has a much more extensive trade than

any town in Barbary.
Algiers is built on the declivity of a hill, was a Saint's body in the tomb, one of the nearly at a point at the summit, presenting, late Sisters, which remained undecayed. I when viewed from the sea, a grand and mag or she would suffer in purgatory for her self- a wall, a league in circuit, 12 feet thick, 30 was afraid she did not suffer feet high, towards the land side, and forty patiently, for she appeared romantic. Mary towards the sea, having five gates. There Magdalene fell prostrate at the Superior's are also, four castles, but all of those on the feet, and said she would fulfil any command land side are of little avail; the harbor only gave her a penance to kiss the feet of all the of immense labor, formed by two tier of trate in the refectory till the Angelus rung. a round castle and seven batteries. Algiers On one of the holy days the B shop came is known chiefly as a naval and piratical in, and after playing upon his flute, addressed the Superior, styling her Mademoiselle, flect under Com. Decatur, in 1815, and af-and wished to know if Mary Magdalene wanted to go to her long home. The Supe-August, by a British fleet under Lord Exmouth, when the Algerine fleet was reduced she approached on her knees. The Bishop to ashes, and the batteries by which the harasked her if she felt prepared to die. She bor was defended, completely destroyed, replied, 'Yes, my Lord; but, with the per- The Dey was compelled to restore all chrismission of our Mother, I have one request tian captives without ransom, and to abolish

Morocco, is the capital of the kingdom of if his Lordship thought her worthy of so that name, which comprises a great part of great a favor. He said, 'Before I grant ancient Mauritania; the rest, together with your request, I have one to make; that is, ancient Numidia, forming the territory of that you will implore the Almighty to send Algiers. It is a city of considerable extent, down from heaven a bushel of gold, for the and surrounded by a strong wall of stone. purpose of establishing a college for young The royal palace is constructed in the orienmen on Bunker Hill. He said he had bought tal style, being composed of detached pavilthe land for that use, and that all the Sisters ions. Besides the capital this kingdom conwho had died had promised to present his tains Fez and Menquinez, both of them very

Tripoli, is built in a low situation, on a in heaven with all the Sisters who have gone, and be sure and ask them why they have the sea. The caravansaries, mosques, housnot fulfilled their promise, for I have waited es of foreign consuls, and the higher ranks long enough; and continue to chant your of the natives, are mostly built of stone. office with us, while here on earth, which is The monument of antiquity is a superb arch, harbor is formed of a reef of rocks, and Miss Reed relates several conversations of the Bishop at the Convent. We extract though not very spacious, is perfectly safe, and will admit of small frigates not drawing more than eighteen feet. The castle is an irregular square pile. The town is surrounded by a wall, flanked with six bastions; there

French Abolition Society .- The London Messrs. Passy, Odilon Barrott, A. de La-borde, Isambert, G. de la Rochefoucauld. De Tracy, Baron Roger, De Mornay, G. Lafayette, Goldbery, Remusat, Duterot, De Villevesque, Salverte, De Sade, De Lamar-Not long after this, Mary Magdalene was tine, Berville and Montrol, and Admiral Verhuel. At its last sitting, it was resolved that books, papers, a lock of her mother's hair. &c., English colonies since the negroes the which she brought from Ireland, and kept in her have been in the enjoyment of freedom.

vows, (as they called them,) because (as I | COLD-BLOODED MURDER. How does the I will endeavor to give some idea of the able—in the light of day—before the eyes of money to an amount almost incredible.

'A few weeks since, at Frankfort, in this State, Samuel Q. Richardson, a member of the bar, of high legal attainments, and of great private worth, was shot down on the airs of a tavern, by John U. Waring. Mr. Richardson's wife died a few weeks previous, eaving five or six children. Mr. Waring, whose residence is at a distance from Frankfort, is father of several children, one of whom, a daughter of 16 or 17 years of age, was at the tavern at the time. Richardson and Waring met on the stairs-some words passed between them, when Waring drew his pistol, which had two balls in it, and fired; both balls passed into the body of Richardson at the naval. Waring walked down stairs, and was met at the bottom, by his daughter, who, exclaiming 'father, what have you done,' threw her arms around his neck and sobbed piteously. Waring said, 'I know exactly what I have done—I always act with calmness and deliberation.' Richthe crucifix as she retired. Another pen- ardson was taken into a chamber and placed on a bed. He requested the bystanders to They came and receivgo for his children. ed his parting blessing. After bidding his children farewell, he lingered a short time and then expired. His children uttered the most piercing cries, and rent the air with their shouts of lamentation. But a short time previous, they had been called to deplore the loss of an affectionate mother, and now their father, whom they revered and loved, was struck down by the hand of violence. The scene was well calculated to excite the liveliest emotions of the human When the funeral took place, it was heart. is situated at the bottom of a large bay, through the assembled crowd, and the tear

TRAGICAL SCENE. In the abscence of a regular theatrical empany, a number of young men in the town, formed a Thespian Company, and have, for some time past, been acting plays for their own amusement and the entertainment of a portion of citizens. During the performance on last Thursday evening, the pectators were called to witness a truly tragical scene. According to the play-book, one of the actors must feign to stab himself hat the spectators might the better imagine suicide. A young man by the name of J. J. M'Laughlin had undertaken to act this part of the tragedy, when he came on the stage or this purpose, instead of being furnished with a sham dagger, he had provided himself with a spanish knife, and becoming much excited, and, it is said, forgetting the kind of instrument which he held in his penetrating the very seat of life-drinking up his heart's blood. He finished his halfactors do-to rise again when the scene

closed the tragedy, by conveying him almost lifeless to his chamber, where, in less than forty-eight hours, he breathed his last! The Sabbath witnessed his mournful

rama of eternity. Would that all the tragedy-loving, theaacted up to life and unto death.

outh, take warning and learn from this lamentable dispensation, that the God of heavhas set his face against their folly?-That he will not suffer the favored youth of time and profane his holy day in preparing silly plays, while the church bells are tolling and the ministers are proclaiming the gospel of peace that bringeth salvation !—Cumberland Presbyterian.

The Hoosher Oak -- Mr. Ephraim Myers, d, if not the Charter Oak. moth of the woods was 7 feet in diameter and about 21 feet in circumference-and branches for some time, a goodly portihe neighborhood, men, women and children, About 9 o'clock A. M. the thundering echoes from 'hill and dale and forest wild' announced the prostration of the monarch who had honey was wasted by the falling-the multifed to surfeit upon it and a 'right smart chance' of bees-wax, Tree yielded the owner \$6 worth of Barkis confined to Tunis, Malta, and the Levant. 700 Rails-300 Stakes and 4 cords of wood. If there is any body in Mississippi valleya valley which bangs the world-who has Patriot states that 'the French Society for got a larger or more valuable tree than the the Abolition of Slavery is fully constituted. The Directors are the Duke de Broglie, on. Until then, we of Fayette expect to claim the Premium from the Agricultural Society for producing the largest and most valuable Oak .- Connersville (Ind.) Jour.

An altercation of rather a personal charactook place a few days since in the House tion, the birds exhibit so much confidence Representatives, between Mr. Lane and in man, that they often build their nests in Ewing, both members from Indiana. A let- the houses and rooms of the Negroes. veil. I thought it singular that Mary Mag.

dalene should at that time take her black

lished, and distributed to the members of the income washington states that in consequence of the language made use of on that pointed to concert the means of obtaining lished, and distributed to the members of ter from Washington states that in conse-*The apparel of a Religieuse is always kissed by the wearer, every time of putting on and taking off.
†The treasures consisted of written prayers, cooks, papers, a lock of her mather's hair. &c., this hair, &c., this hair is the property of the prince when he was a candidate for the his lodgings, supposed to be considerably the prince when he was a candidate for the his lodgings, supposed to be considerably the prince when he was a candidate for the his lodgings, supposed to be considerably the prince when he was a candidate for the his lodgings, supposed to be considerably the prince when he was a candidate for the his lodgings, supposed to be considerably the prince when he was a candidate for the his lodgings, supposed to be considerably the prince when he was a candidate for the his lodgings, supposed to be considerably the prince when he was a candidate for the his lodgings, supposed to be considerably the prince when he was a candidate for the his lodgings, supposed to be considerably the prince when he was a candidate for the his lodgings, supposed to be considerably the prince when he was a candidate for the his lodgings, supposed to be considerably the prince when he was a candidate for the his lodgings, supposed to be considerably the prince when he was a candidate for the his lodgings.

A Chase after Dentists .- Some time since learned in the Community) she had not been heart sicken at the increase of crime in this two or three persons named Crawcour came there a year; and her wearing the white veil after taking them, appeared still more singular.

Who can read the following narto this city from England, set up as dentist rative without a shudder! A murder, comparing them, appeared still more singular.

It will order to the control of the co couch, the Religieuse walked to the room be the feelings of the perpetrator when he in procession. Sister St. Clair held a wax reflects on the situation of six orphan chilpose of enunciation and mastication, and were so admirable a substitute for natural teeth covered soon after, that instead of being pu in a better way of biting they were them selves bit, and made complaint at the Police Office, on which a warrant was granted to take one or all of the Crawcours into custody. 'This occurred several days ago; but the police officers could hear nothing of the accused until yesterday morning, when a boatman came up to the police office and completed, and six more in a state of stated that he had put one of the Crawcours wardness. At the end of the present on board the Napoleon, which was about it is expected they will have a steam na to set sail for England. Two police officers 24 vessels, with the aggregate power minediately went down to the river, and 3172 horses. and finding that the ship had already gone off, they got a boat and followed her outside the Hook, but here they found all further pursuit would be useless, as the Napoleon was then some miles at sea, with all her sails set, and a strong breeze wafting her at such a rate that nothing but a steamboat could overtake her; and as they could not procure one, they were obliged to let the lentists escape, in spite of their teeth .- N. Y. Jour. of Com.

> The Prince Augustus, as he is now called, that is the Duke of Leuchtenberg, or young Beauharnois, the betrothed of the young Queen of Portugal, and the brother f her step mother, was to embark, January 21 from Portsmouth for Lisbon, in the splendid steamboat Monarch, escorted by the many kind and benevolent individuals in squadron which is there in waiting. magnificent boat is 200 horse power, 2000 with an obvious design and effort to protons, and fitted up in most princely style. their best good, by inculcating those The grand saloon, 33 feet long and 28 feet ciples, and affording those means calcu wide, is fitted up in most superb style. It is to elevate their character and amelion covered with a magnificent blue and white Persian carpet, over which are suspended Resolved, By this congregation, that two richly carved chanceliers. Splendid recognize an increased and paramount mirrors are appropriately arranged, bearing gation resting upon us to improve all the crown of Portugal, and a fire stove of means in our power to insure the co elegant workmanship in the centre. The and regard of our friends. To this end bed chamber of the Prince is separated from the saloon by curtains of rich brocaded blue in our power to support the institution satin, fringed with silver. The state couch, the gospel-promote education to the in imitation of a sea cot, is covered with vel- tent of our ability-reverence and ther vet of the same color, brocaded with silver, laws-encourage and promote both by and the dressing and sitting rooms are fur- cept and example indefatigable industry nished in the same elegant style. The earnings apartments for the accommodation of the Resolved, That we will do all in curpor and the professions are designed as the professions and the professions are designed as the professions are designed as the professions are designed as the profession are designed as the professio In addition there is a fine band of music.

We hold that the Commonwealth Massachusetts is bound, in all right and justice, to defray the damage sustained by the improvidence, profligacy, and a want of self-convent. In England, the county or town government. would be assessed for the full amount, and now they would feel on witnessing actual if the same wholesome law does not prevail tion of our free colored brethrenthe here, the Legislature is the more bound to the United States to an united and pers award full compensation for the injury.

So says a cotemporary. For our own part, ve see no reason why the damage sustained by the Charlestown Convent should be borne by the government, which does not apply with equal force to the churches and other buildings damaged in this city during grasp, he made a thrust directly over his the abolition riots, or to the buildings burnt But most unfortunately for the delu- in Philadelphia during similar riots. If the if honor be the feeling, which s ded youth, it proved to be a real dagger, principle is to be adopted and practiced in action, and abhors a base one-if of this country, of defraying all such losses from the public treasury, we have no object for the benefit of its object-what sold muttered sentence and fell-not as most tion; but we protest against singling out claim could Buonapare make to moralist one institution or building for indemnity, falls-but he fell to rise no more until the while in other cases the sufferers are permitted to repair their own losses. At all His panic-smitten companions instantly events, a Convent has no particular claims to preference, - Journal of Commerce.

New-Orleans, gambling houses have quies .- His immortal spirit was thus sud- many years past been regularly licensed by is able to abase.' denly ushered upon the stage of the invisi- law, and have produced a considerable revble world, there to act his part in the grand cour to the Government. The present number licensed is seven, but the number actually in operation was stated by a memtre-going friends in the city had been pres- ber of the Louisiana Legislature to be not this is not the habitation of some poor to ent to witness this impressive scene, where less than forty. It is therefore, says the How peculiarly placid must the mind of I there was no sham-no semblance, but real, Journal of Commerce, with much satisfac- Watts have been, when, in the prosper outright, soul-stirring, shocking tragedy, tion that we state that a resolution has pas- death, he said, 'I bless God I can lie don sed the Senate of the State, and been con- with comfort at night, unsolicitous whether Will the companions of this unfortunate firmed by the House of Representatives ap- I wake up in this world or another? pointing a joint committee of the Legislature to inquire into the expediency of repealing all laws licensing gambling, and upon the Earth, but its arch is lost in her making the same a penal offence, punishable en! Heaven bathes it in here of light! Nashville to squander away their precious by not less than twenty years labor in the State Prison, or such other punishment as reflection of the Eternal sun; it is an ossursaid committee may see proper to inflict .- ance of calmn, it is the sign of a great cor-

Singular Wedding. -5 generations present. an emanation of the distant orb of lame. -At Haddam Neck, (Middle Haddam So-tal light, 'Peace be with you!' ciety,) a short time past, by the Rev. Mr. espectable citizen of this country informs Loper, Mr. BENJAMIN DAY, to Miss SYLVIus that a year ago last June, he cut an oak NIA BRAINARD, daughter of Mr. Alfred Brainard—1st Generation, the aged and on the Charter Oak. This mamvenerable Ezra Brainard Esq.—2d Generation, Mr. Dudley Brainard, Granfather to the Bride .- 3d Generation, Mr. Alfred Brainard, erfectly sound from root to branch, with father to the Bride, and his family.-4th one small exception. It being known that Generation, Mr. Diodate Brainard, brother to opened this Store, for the retail sale of Tag. honey bees had been at work among its the Bride, &c .- 5th Generation, the children Coffee, and Refined Sugar, comprising good merous connection of the parties. It is believed that few if any such interest and believed that few if any such interests and believed that few if any such interests and believed that few if any such interests and believed that few is any such interest. on of of Mr. Diodate Brainard, &c .- Beside a nuthe amount of abount 50 souls, assembled lieved that few, if any such instances ever oc- have been induced to adopt the London significant the first state of the fir to witness the execution of the forest King. Ineved that lew, if any such instances ever or have been induced to adopt the London via About 9 o'clock A. M. the thundering echoes. About 9 o'clock A. M. the thundering echoes.

correspondent, in mentioning the birds of free from that peculiar flavor which they seem battled the storm of ages. Much of the the Island of Grenada, remarks:-In the character of the Negro there is one trait Groceries. until night, that ought to make us blush,-the particular and still 8 gallons of an excellent quality, disgust which he entertains towards those who disturb or rob the birds while breeding. were preserved. And then this matchless They are consequently never pursued with that wanton cruelty and unnatural pleasure which prompts the English boy to rob the \$1 per lb.—Extra Imperial, \$1-Imperial, mother bird of her eggs or her young; and tude to plunder their nest and string the eggs to ornament chambers. This amiable trait reminds us of the lines of Shoretonia. it reminds us of the lines of Shenstone:

'For he ne'er would be true, she averr'd Who could rob a poor bird of its young, And I loved her the more when I heard Such tenderness fall from her tongue.' In return for this exemption from molesta-

Mr. Groves, an Englishman, has brought pointed to concert the means of obtaining occasion, a son of the first named gentleman an action againt Prince Paul of Wurtemburg. 20,000 francs.

The estimates of the population of E have been extremely various; but careful recent estimates seem to fix about 2,500,000. The most detailed which seems to have been made with gence makes, of Copts, 160,000; Ar Fellahs, 250,000; Bedouin Arabs, 1500 Arabian Greeks, 25,000; Jews, 20,600; rians, 20,000; Armenians, 10,000; and Albanians, 20,000; Franks, or Eug Christians, 4,000; Mamelukes, 500; E pians, 7,500.

Madame Recamier has left the inte 20,000 francs as an annual prize for the best treatise on the influence of grief, as a cap sickness and death. The unfo lady was, herself, for a long time, a pr wasting sorrows, under which she at le The consciousness of her approach sunk. ing end, and of its cause, no doubt ongin ted the idea of this singular bequest. Hebd. Oct. 25.

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The French are building a steam na completed, and six more in a state of There are about 3000 dram shops in

city of New-York. Their licenses brit to the city \$30,000. The public tax for support of criminals and paupers, amer to about \$300,000. The number of vagra paupers, and criminals, committed in 183 was 30,395.

The revenue of Westminster Abbey, in visitors, was last year 16,000 pounds stering

MORAL.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE AFRICAN CONGREGATION OF NEW HAVEN.

Whereas a great interest is manifested This half of the colored people in this co

Resolved, That we will use all the me

er to reclaim the vicious and the profigate by bringing them under the influe gospel, with a hope thereby to wipe of the reproach attached to the colored people

Resolved, That we invite the co-eye effort to elevate our standing in commun -thereby making the best comment up the great question of Emancipation .- Raigious Intelligencer.

If morality be the principle, which withholds from aggressions, with whatever st cess or impunity they may be prescented be the influence, that delights in sacri honor, or to the affections of the heart?

Buonaparte's whole moral code wases diency-his intellectual grandenr, amb -his apparent success, the manifest pr dence of Omniscience-and his prostia an impressive comment on the power Gambling Houses in New-Orleans,-In Him, whose works are truth, and his

CONTENTMENT AND RESIGNATION.recorded of Fenelon, that when his li was on fire, 'God be praised,' said be, "

PEACE. Like the rainbow, Peace rests upon the Earth, but its arch is lost in heat ngs up amid tears and clouds; it is enant between God and man. Such peace, oh young man, is the smile of the soul: it is

CHARLES & SYLVESTER -CANTON HOUSE-

-PHILADELPHIA-

BEG to announce to their friends and the of the above articles, that families may se-Amiable trait in the Negro character .- A cure Tens and Coffee in their original purity, quire, when sold in conjunction with general

Charles & Sylvester solicit the patron age of the families of Philadelphia, to whom they respectfully submit the following, at their list of cash prices.

GREEN TEAS.—Superior Gunpowder,

(very good) 75 cts.—Young Hyson, (extra superfine) \$1—Superior Young Hyson, 75

co, \$1—Pecco, (very fine) 80 cts.—Superior Southong & Pouchong of the finest qualities, from 62 to 75 cts.—Fine rough flavored do.

COFFEE.-Old St. Domingo, 12 1-2 cls per lb.—Laguayra 14 1-2—Strong scentel old Rio, 15—Fine Java, (very old) 16—Ver Superior Old Mocha, 18 3-4 cts. Double and Single refined Sugar-Chot

olate-Prepared Cocoa-and Roasted Coffee, of superior qualities, which will be delivered to any part of Philadelphia free of xpense.

Please to observe, Canton House No. 39, South Eighth Street, Philadelphia. January 1, 1835.